

OCT 11 1929

# COUNTRY LIFE

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Advertisements for these columns are accepted at the rate of 3d. per word prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Monday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, ETC.—No emptying of cesspools, no solids; no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic; a perfect fertilizer obtainable.—WILLIAM BEATTIE, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster.

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461

497

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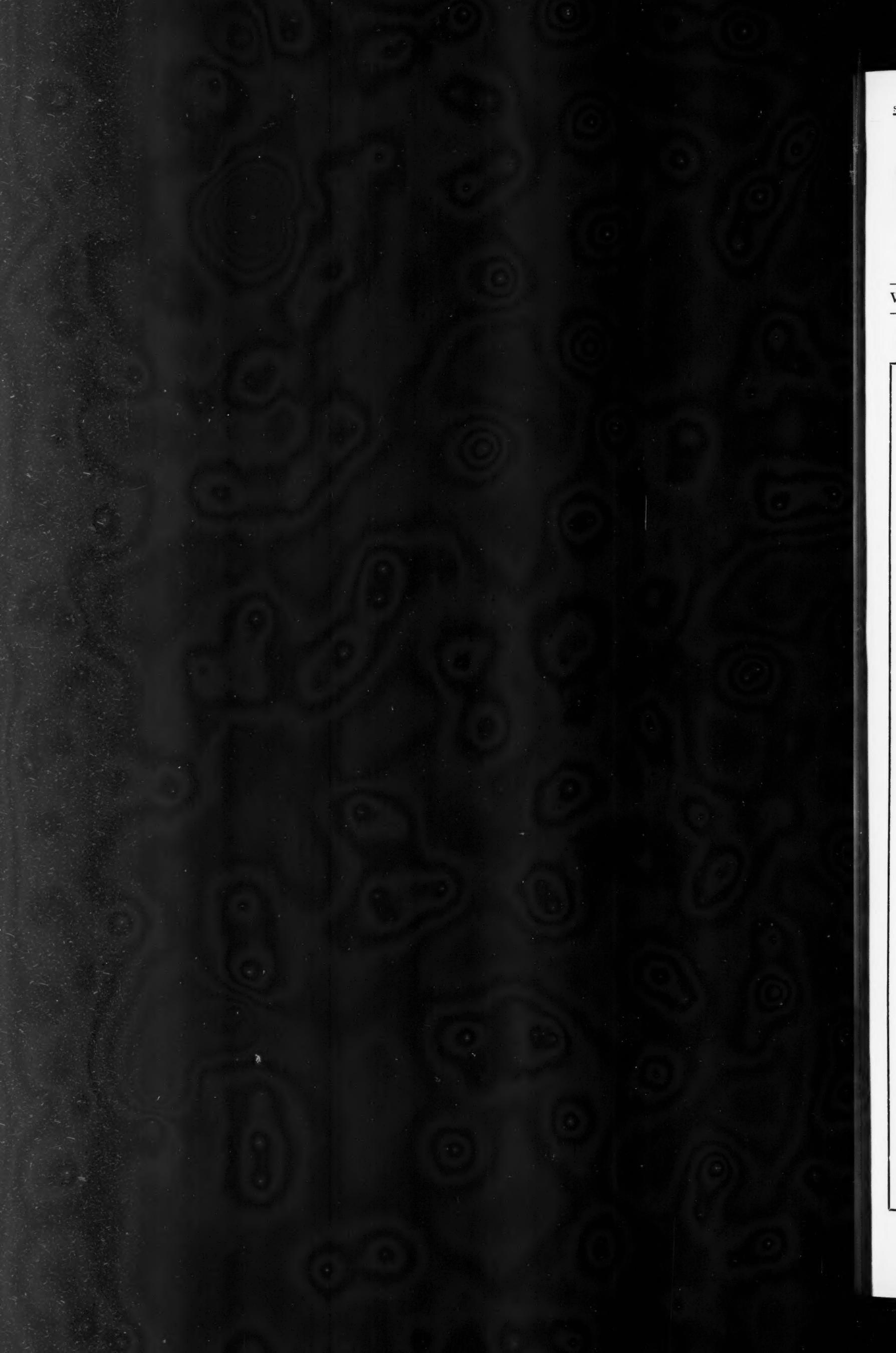
FOR SALE at reasonable prices, to clear, Siamese Kittens, both sexes; Red Foxes, cube and adults, both sexes; Silver Black Fox Rabbits, one adult pair; Black-Rex and other fur rabbits.—Mrs. CASTLE, The Grange, Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth.

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Supplement to "Country Life."

# COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE  
AND COUNTRY PURSUITS.

VOL. LXVI. No. 1706. [REGISTERED AT THE  
G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1929.

Published Weekly, Price ONE SHILLING.  
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SUBSTANTIAL INCOME.



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### THREE MILES FROM RICKMANSWORTH AND GERRARD'S CROSS

First-class train service (35 minutes); 21 miles from London.

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MODERN HOUSE IN GEORGIAN STYLE with thirteen or fourteen bedrooms, two bathrooms, lounge hall and three reception rooms; fitted with electric light, central heating, Company's water, etc.

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WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, kitchen garden and park-like pasture; in all

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Sept. 28th, 1929.

Supplement to COUNTRY LIFE.

v.

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Accommodation: Entrance hall panelled in oak, lounge or drawing room, an exceptionally fine room, about 45ft. by 16ft., with walls completely panelled in oak; dining room about 24ft. by 16ft., panelled in old oak, with Tudor arched stone fireplace having a panelled oak chimneypiece; library about 22ft. by 18ft. 6in., sixteen bedrooms (the principal rooms are of good size, oak panelled, and divided into suites), three bathrooms, and offices.

*Electric light. Central heating. Ample water supply.*

Three garages. Stabling for seven horses. En-tout-cas tennis court.

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*Stabling for fourteen horses.  
Garage for five cars.  
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equipped with ten cottages and the former having attractive castellated house.

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*About 150 acres of thriving woods and plantations.*

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**1,700 ACRES**

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**SOUTH CHESHIRE**

**THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL  
AND SPORTING PROPERTY  
known as  
THE BROOMLANDS**

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HATHERTON HALL ESTATES.  
HATHERTON, NEAR NANTWICH,

in the centre of the FAMOUS CHESHIRE DAIRYING and hunting district, comprising

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**KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,  
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**20146 Edinburgh.**

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(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., xiv., xv., xxvi. and xxvii.)



Telephone: Regent 7500.  
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## HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)

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ONE OF THE BEST SPORTING ESTATES  
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FOR ITS AREA OF  
2,300 ACRES.

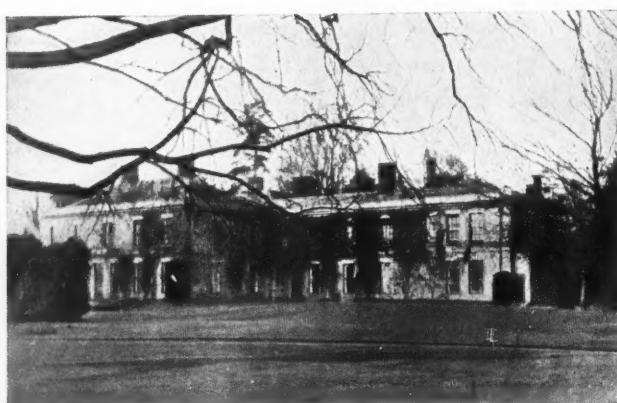
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UNDER £9 PER ACRE.

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(Would be divided.)

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Hall, five reception rooms, complete offices, fifteen bedrooms, three bathrooms. AMPLE STABLING AND GARAGES.

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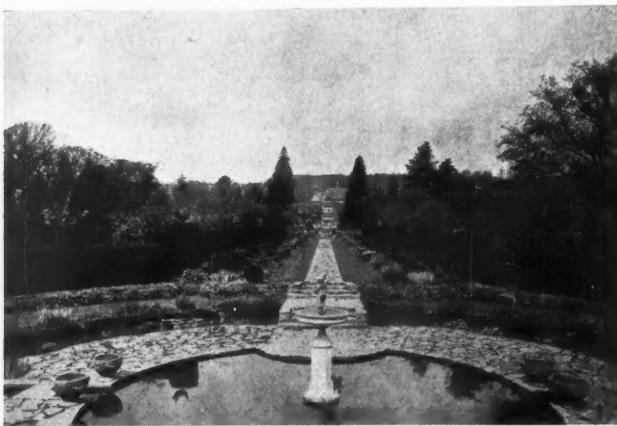
MODEL DAIRY FARM.

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THE WHOLE BEING IN ALMOST FAULTLESS ORDER.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

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IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

### NEAR PETERSFIELD

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,  
occupying a fine position 400ft. above the sea, commanding extensive views, and  
SURROUNDED BY ITS PARK AND WOODLANDS.

247 ACRES.

THE CHARMING HOUSE contains large lounge hall, four reception rooms, palm house, seventeen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, etc.

ALL MODERN CONVENiences.

STABLING. GARAGE. TWO LODGES. FIVE COTTAGES.  
HOME FARM LET.

The very beautiful pleasure grounds are quite a feature and include terraces water court, Italian garden, etc.

PRICE MUCH REDUCED.

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REPOSE and rural surroundings, on gravel soil, sunny position.  
GOLF. HUNTING. SHOOTING.

Approached by drive and sweep, containing halls, three reception rooms, schoolroom, conservatory, fine staircase, four principal and four secondary bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, and adequate offices.

Company's water and electric light. Telephone. Main drainage.  
STABLING. GARAGE. USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS. GLASSHOUSE.

Beautifully matured and delightfully shady gardens and grounds, with ornamental pond, kitchen garden and pasturelands of over

TEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE MEADOW.

To be SOLD by AUCTION at the Corn Exchange, Chelmsford, on Friday, October 4th, at 4 o'clock p.m. (unless previously Sold).

Solicitors, Messrs. MILLES, JENNINGS, WHITE & FOSTER, 5, Little College Street, S.W. 1.

STAMP W. WORTLEY, Esq., L.L.B., National Provincial Bank Chambers, Chelmsford, Essex.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, WALTER J. SLIPPER, F.A.I., 12, Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex, or

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1.

Telephone Nos. :  
Regent 4304 and 4305.

## OSBORN & MERCER

"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1

Telegraphic Address :  
"Overbid-Picoy, London."

BY DIRECTION OF J. LEE BOOKER, ESQ.

### THE SWARTHDALE ESTATE, NEAR LANCASTER

*In the Valley of the Lune, six miles from the COUNTY TOWN, three from Carnforth, and eight from Kirkby Lonsdale.*

### THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF ABOUT 1,965 ACRES

#### THE STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, three bathrooms, attics, etc.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, hot and cold water in bedrooms, etc.

#### TWELVE DAIRY, STOCK AND SHEEP FARMS,

equipped with capital houses and buildings, and consisting of practically all sound pasture-land.

#### SECONDARY RESIDENCE. ACCOMMODATION LANDS.

#### OVER 200 ACRES OF VALUABLE WOODLANDS.

The Estate is bounded and intersected by the River Lune (along the banks of which are rich feeding pastures), which comprises a fine stretch of about

#### ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING,

chiefly from both banks, providing capital sport with salmon, sea trout and brown trout.

The total rental is about

£3,000 PER ANNUM.

For SALE, as a whole or in Lots, by AUCTION, at a date to be announced later, by Messrs.

OSBORN & MERCER.

Offices, 28b, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.



### NEAR NEWBURY

Occupying a delightful position adjoining common lands.  
TO BE SOLD, a charming

#### OLD RED-BRICK HOUSE

standing 300ft. up on gravel soil, in a well-timbered park.

Approached by a long avenue drive with lodge at entrance; it contains lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, ten principal bedrooms, four bathrooms, and six servants' bedrooms.

The House has recently been the subject of a large expenditure and every modern convenience for comfort and convenience is installed.

Extensive stabling. Garages for six cars.

Bailiff's house. Home farm. Three cottages.

Charming old-world grounds, walled kitchen garden, range of glasshouses, park and woodlands of over

100 ACRES.

#### TROUT FISHING ON THE PROPERTY.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,333.)



### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Midst delightful wooded country midway between Hereford and Gloucester.

TO BE SOLD, this attractive

#### EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

charmingly placed in finely timbered surroundings. It contains four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

Central heating. Telephone.

Splendid stabling and garage accommodation, cottages, etc.

#### REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,

intersected by a trout stream.

17 OR 117 ACRES.

Shooting over 1,000 acres can be rented.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,816.)

### OXFORDSHIRE

500ft. up on the Chiltern Hills, a short drive from an important town and station.

ONE HOUR FROM LONDON.

#### CHARMING MODERN HOUSE



CAPITAL FARM.

FOUR COTTAGES.

160 ACRES.

Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,314.)

with south aspect and delightful views.

LONG CARRIAGE DRIVE with entrance lodge

Three reception rooms, Nine bedrooms, Bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

STABLING. TWO GARAGES.

LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION, SEVEN BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.

Wealth of old oak and other interesting features.

Garage with man's room adjoining.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, two paddocks, etc.

£4,850 FIVE ACRES.

Recommended from inspection by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (M 1416.)

OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

### WILTSHIRE

In a favourite district, a few miles from Salisbury.

#### ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD, an attractive

#### OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE,

reconstructed and redecorated at great expense and standing high with South aspect with

#### DELIGHTFUL VIEWS OF THE DOWNS.

It is approached by a long wooded drive, and contains five reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

#### TWO COTTAGES.

Garage for three cars with chauffeur's accommodation over. Beautiful pleasure gardens, beechwoods, pasture, etc.

#### FIFTEEN ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,352.)



### BUCKS

In an unspoiled district, about 400ft. up; under a mile from a quaint old village and station.

#### ONE HOUR FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD, this

#### FINE MODERN HOUSE,

standing on gravel soil with south aspect, approached by a well-kept avenue, carriage drive, beautifully appointed and with well-proportioned rooms.

Lounge hall, cloakroom (b. and c.) and w.c., three reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms and convenient offices, with servants' hall.

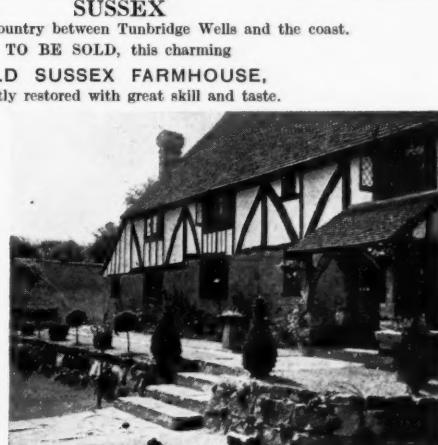
Company's water. Telephone. Gas. Electric light available.

#### EXCEPTIONAL GARDENS,

beautifully laid out and kept, possessing a fine variety of ornamental trees and shrubs, clipped hedges, etc., enclosed kitchen garden with glasshouses and gardener's bothy

orchard, etc.; capital garage with covered wash.

Inspected and recommended by Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER. (15,303.)



### SUSSEX

In delightful country between Tunbridge Wells and the coast.

TO BE SOLD, this charming

#### OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE,

recently restored with great skill and taste.



Telephone: Regent 7500.  
Telegrams: "Selanist, Piccy, London."

## HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)

Branches: 

Wimbledon	'Phone 0060.
Hampstead	'Phone 2727.

### HINDHEAD

EXHILARATING POSITION 700FT. UP. PRIVATE ENTRANCE TO GOLF LINKS.



SURREY, BETWEEN HASLEMERE AND FARNHAM.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE LET, A CHARMING SMALL FREEHOLD HOUSE.

Billiard, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

GAS.

COMPANY'S WATER.

TWO GARAGES.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWER GARDEN, SMALL CONSERVATORY, KITCHEN GARDEN, TENNIS COURT: IN ALL ABOUT FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (S 31,329.)



NEVER BEFORE IN THE MARKET.

### CHURT (NEAR FARNHAM)

360ft. above sea on sandy soil and enjoying a southerly aspect with views into Hampshire.

FOR SALE, an exceptionally well built and planned RESIDENCE, approached by drive 120yds. in length, and containing ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, oak-panelled lounge hall and staircase, servants' hall and good offices.

CENTRAL HEATING AND COMPANY'S SUPPLIES INSTALLED.  
FINE GARAGE, TWO SPLENDID COTTAGES, ETC.

THE WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS include tennis and croquet lawns, prolific fruit and vegetable gardens, fine orchard, the remainder wild garden, woodland, and two paddocks; the whole over

FIFTEEN ACRES.

Personally inspected and recommended by the SOLE AGENTS,  
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (S 41,752.)

### HECKINGTON HALL, LINCOLNSHIRE

TO BE LET, partly Furnished, or possibly Unfurnished, at a rental of £120 per annum. It contains three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms and offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. GOOD STABLING. COTTAGE. GARDENS OF THREE ACRES

with finely timbered lawns, walled kitchen garden, rose garden and orchard. Land by arrangement.

BELVOIR AND BLANKNEY HUNT WITHIN REACH.  
SHOOTING AVAILABLE.

Details of Messrs. EARL & LAWRENCE, Estate Agents, Sleaford, Lincs, and HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



### HERTS. STEVENAGE

Three-quarters of a mile from station, close to golf, only 45 minutes from King's Cross.

PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,  
"WOODFIELD."

Good position, rural surroundings, 340ft. up. The accommodation is arranged on two floors only and comprises lounge hall, three reception rooms, conservatory, usual domestic offices, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.; valuable oak paneling. Co.'s electric light and water, main drainage, telephone; garage, cottage. The lovely grounds are well established and include lawns, flower garden and kitchen garden, etc.; in all about

ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, October 29th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold).—Solicitors, Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE & Co., 1, Bedford Row, W.C. 1. Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. BLESSLEY and SPYER, 321-323, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3, or from HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

### HARROW-ON-THE-HILL

Five minutes from station with fast trains to Town; close to shops, etc.; convenient for numerous golf courses.

DETACHED MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,  
11, ST. JOHN'S ROAD.

In pleasant position, 200ft. up. The accommodation includes wide L-shaped hall, three reception rooms, study, usual domestic offices, nine bed and dressing rooms, and bathroom.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water.  
Main drainage. Garage.

THE ATTRACTIVE GARDEN is well shaded and includes large lawn, etc.

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, October 29th (unless previously Sold).—Solicitors, Messrs. BROAD & SON, 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C. Particulars from the Auctioneers,

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

IN A DELIGHTFUL OLD TOWN ON THE BORDERS OF HERTS AND ESSEX

OVERLOOKING A LARGE PRIVATE PARK.

PICTURESQUE XVTH CENTURY HOUSE

with Queen Anne additions and numerous attractive features, for SALE at a low price. Contains hall and three large reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc., with all main services connected.

Oak paneling and fine carved staircase.

CHARMING OLD GROUNDS with tennis lawn, rock garden, shrubberies, kitchen garden and paddock.

OVER TWO ACRES.

NEAR R.C. AND ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

Inspected and recommended.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (M 34,329.)

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1

Telephone :  
Grosvenor 1400 (2 lines)

## CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON.

Telegrams :  
"Submit, London."



### WELL-MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS.

ORNAMENTAL AND FOREST TREES, UNDULATING LAWNS, TENNIS COURTS, WOODLAND WALKS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD AND GLASSHOUSES.

Stabling and garage, chauffeur's flat, home farm and buildings, four cottages.

Range of fishponds affording fishing.

RICH GRASS PARKLAND SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE HERD.

In all

ABOUT 100 ACRES.

LOW PRICE HUNTING. TWO FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.

Strongly recommended.—Owner's Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

40 MINUTES' RAIL.

20 MILES BY ROAD.

### SURREY

Surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery in the county; 400ft. up; gravelly soil; south aspect.

FOR SALE, A PICTURESQUE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of compelling charm and substantial character. THE RESIDENCE, approached by private road and drive with lodge, stands in a well-timbered park, and is in first-class order; tastefully decorated and exceptionally well appointed.

Five reception rooms, 18 to 20 bed and dressing rooms, six bathrooms, garage and rooms.

Electric light, central heating, telephone, luggage lift, ample water supply, modern drainage.

CAREFULLY MAINTAINED PLEASURE GROUNDS AND GARDENS, including Italian gardens, lily pond, lawns sloping to the south, tennis court; well-timbered parkland and rich woodland; in all

ABOUT 137 ACRES.

Excellent Golf, including Walton Heath; Hunting with the Surrey Union and Old Surrey and Burstow.

Further particulars from CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

### ADJACENT TO CHIDDINGSTONE, HEVER & PENSHURST

THREE VILLAGES WITHOUT EQUAL IN THE SOUTH.

PANORAMIC VIEWS. 400FT. UP. DRY SOIL.

A DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE, substantially built, part dating back a considerable period. Recently the subject of heavy expenditure. Secluded position, perfectly private; modern conveniences installed; lounge hall, three reception (one ideal for dancing), loggia or sun parlour, TEN BEDROOMS (several with h. and c. water), bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, independent hot water, Co.'s water, telephone, modern drainage; stabling and garages; lawns for tennis, rare exotic and deciduous trees, rock and rose gardens, random stone paving, walled kitchen garden.

COMPACT ACREAGE.

MORE LAND AVAILABLE.

First-class Golf. Hunting.

RECOMMENDED.—Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



### HATFIELD AND NORTHAW DISTRICT.

30 MINUTES' RAIL in a delightfully unspoilt neighbourhood amidst well-wooded surroundings, away from arterial roads.

#### WELL-WOODED RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

Delightful WHITE HOUSE of Georgian era, approached by long carriage drive with lodge.

#### 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Entirely secluded and enjoying rural surroundings with very pleasing views.

#### FOUR RECEPTION, TWELVE BEDROOMS, BATH, ETC.

Modern improvements have been installed and there now is ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, AMPLE WATER, MODERN DRAINAGE.

### ASHDOWN FOREST

PRACTICALLY ADJOINING CELEBRATED GOLF COURSE.

650FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL on sand rock soil. UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS FOR 25 MILES TO THE COAST. PERHAPS THE FINEST POSITION IN THE SOUTH.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, THE SUBJECT OF UNLIMITED EXPENDITURE. FOUR RECEPTION, FIFTEEN BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, Co.'s water and gas, EVERY MODERN REQUIREMENT.

Garage for several cars, stabling, farmery, two cottages, model dairy; beautiful pleasure grounds, yew hedges and topiary work, rose garden, tennis and croquet lawns, HARD COURT, kitchen gardens, grassland.

#### SIXTEEN ACRES.

MUCH REDUCED PRICE.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

### HEREFORDSHIRE

TROUT AND SALMON FISHING. FIRST-CLASS SPORTING.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, with well-equipped Residence, fitted with every convenience and in capital order; long drive with lodges; finely timbered park; five reception, eighteen bedrooms, five bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEATING, TELEPHONE, ample water, drainage, hot and cold water in all the bedrooms.

Extensive stabling and garages, laundry house, farm and cottages, two smaller farms; tasteful gardens, lawns, rock gardens, sink rose garden, water garden intersected by stream, three grass tennis courts, ornamental water and stream stocked with trout, kitchen gardens, rich feeding grassland and well-placed coverts; in all

#### OVER 400 ACRES.

MODERATE PRICE ASKED.

HUNTING AND GOLF. INSPECTED AND VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Photos of CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

### WALTON HEATH

One mile from the famous golf course. Seventeen miles by road from Hyde Park Corner. First class train service to City.

GRAVEL SOIL. 400FT. UP.

#### A HOME OF DISTINCTION AND CHARACTER.

built of mellowed red brick in the Georgian manner. Adjacent to large areas of common lands and enjoying complete privacy and immunity from noise.

The approach is by two long carriage drives flanked by rhododendrons, and there are

FIVE RECEPTION, NINETEEN BEDROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

Garage for three cars. Five cottages. Stabling for eight.

#### BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS

with grass paths everywhere, ornamental lawns with two double tennis courts and pavilion, lily pond and fountain. Productive kitchen garden, woodland and rhododendrons; in all

#### ABOUT 30 ACRES.

INSPECTED AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



LAND AND  
ESTATE AGENTS.

Telephone 21.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HAMPSHIRE

SHORT MOTOR DRIVE FROM WINCHESTER.

**GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN SMALL PARK.** Three reception rooms, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, complete domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

INDEPENDENT BOILER. TELEPHONE.

Garage, stabling and ample cottages.

WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS AND PARKLAND.

Total area

ABOUT 38 ACRES.

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 909.)

ESTABLISHED 1812.  
**GUDGEON & SONS**  
WINCHESTER

AUCTIONEERS  
AND VALUERS.

Telegrams: "Gudgeons."

HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS SHOOTING OVER 1,000 ACRES.

**A FAMILY RESIDENCE**, standing in a well-timbered park about ten miles from Basingstoke. Four reception rooms, 20 bedrooms, two bathrooms, complete domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

Garage, stabling and four cottages.

**BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS AND AGRICULTURAL LAND.**

FORMING ONE OF THE CHOICEST SPORTING PROPERTIES IN THE COUNTY.

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 1793.)

THREE MILES FROM WINCHESTER

FOR SALE.

ON HIGH GROUND WITH GOOD VIEWS.

Well removed from main road traffic and other nuisances. **A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE**, approached by a winding carriage drive with lodge entrance. Four reception rooms, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, usual domestic offices.

COMPANY'S WATER, CENTRAL HEATING, and LIGHT LAID ON.

Stabling. Garage. Three cottages.

REALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS and well-timbered pastureland extending to

ABOUT 25 ACRES.

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 139.)

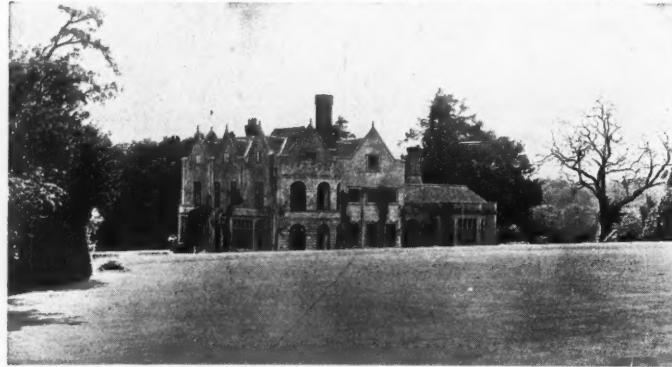
Telegrams: "Teamwork, Piccy, London." Telephone: Mayfair 6363 (4 lines).

**NORFOLK & PRIOR**

20, BERKELEY STREET (ENTRANCE HAY HILL), LONDON, W.I.

Auctioneers and Surveyors,  
Valuers,  
Land and Estate Agents.

BY ORDER OF SIR MILES T. STAPLETON, BART., AND CO-TRUSTEE.



**SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE**

*On the fringe of the Chilterns: about three-quarters of a mile from the village of Rotherfield Greys, some two miles from Henley Station, Twyford five miles. Reading seven-and-a-half miles; London 45 minutes by express trains.*

**GREYS COURT, NEAR HENLEY-ON-THAMES.**

OF HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SPORTING INTEREST.

In the centre of a finely timbered park is the  
**XVII<sup>th</sup> CENTURY BRICK, STONE AND FLINT-BUILT RESIDENCE.**

modernised, in excellent order, and containing lounge hall, three fine reception rooms and billiard room, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, ample offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.  
DOWER HOUSE, LODGE, COTTAGES, GARAGE, STABLING, FARMERY.

EXTREMELY INTERESTING GOTHIC RUINS.

Tudor well-house with donkey waterwheel.

Beautifully disposed old-world grounds, undulated parklands and woodland; in all

217 ACRES.

EXTENSIVE RABBIT WARREN.

FOR SALE.—Orders to view and illustrated particulars from the Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W.I.

Telephone:  
Tunbridge Wells  
1153 (2 lines).

**BRACKETT & SONS**

27 & 29, HIGH ST., TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.

London Office:  
Gerrard 4634.

**PENSHURST, KENT**

The historic home of the Sidneys.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED  
TO SECURE AN OLD DOWER HOUSE IN  
THIS WORLD-FAMOUS VILLAGE.

£4,200. FREEHOLD.

CHARMING STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE,  
containing three reception rooms, conservatory, six bedrooms and non-basement domestic offices. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND MAIN  
WATER AVAILABLE. Stabling, two coach-houses, etc. The grounds are well timbered and include attractive gardens, five meadows, orchard, kitchen garden and woodland. The land is partly intersected by a river.

Detached cottages, range of farmbuildings,  
including piggery, cowsheds, etc.

The Property has a total area of about

25A. 1R. 21P.

For further particulars and orders to view,  
apply BRACKETT & SONS, as above.  
(Folio 33,204.)



**HANKINSON & SON**

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.  
Phone: 1307. Telegrams: Richmond, Bournemouth.

**SOUTH HANTS.**

In an unspoilt old-world village, close to the sea and New Forest.



**A CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE**, in first-rate order and repair throughout; lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom; excellent stabling, garage; central heating, electric light, Company's gas and water, good drainage. Charming old-world gardens with beautiful timber, tennis court. Executors' Sale, offers invited.

Telephone:  
Regent 6773 (2 lines).

**F. L. MERCER & CO.**

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES.  
7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telegrams:  
"Mercer, London."

**A GENUINE OLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE**

Referred to in historical records of the British Museum.

In a rural and favourite location. SEVENTEEN MILES FROM LONDON.

A COUNTRY HOME OF CHARACTER AND DISTINCTION.

RICH IN OAK BEAMS, PANELLING, OPEN FIREPLACES AND OTHER FEATURES FAMILIAR WITH THE PERIOD.

Three charming oak-beamed reception rooms (well pitched), billiards or dance room, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, excellent offices with maids' sitting room.

Electric light. Partial central heating. CO'S GAS AND WATER. TELEPHONE.

MAIN DRAINAGE. TWO GARAGES, STABLING AND TWO COTTAGES.

Old-fashioned gardens of delightful natural formation.

Together with well-wooded meadows forming a small park.

FIFTEEN ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, AT A TEMPTING PRICE.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER & CO., 7, Sackville Street, W.1. Tel. Regent 6773.

MESSRS.

**DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD**  
Amalgamated with Messrs. H. & R. L. COBB,  
Successors to Messrs. CRONK.

For Sale by order of the Executors.

**EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX.**

Within half-a-mile of the centre of the town.

**THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,**

known as

"NAVIDALE,"

embracing a well-built House, containing

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,  
FIVE PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS,  
BATHROOM,  
FOUR MAIDS' BEDROOMS,  
DOMESTIC OFFICES.

MAIN SERVICES.

LARGE GARDEN.

In all about

1A. 2R. 18P.

Apply to the Solicitors, Messrs. HORE, PATTISON and BATHURST, 48, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.  
Agents, Messrs. FOSTER, 54, Pall Mall, S.W.1;  
Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD, 4 and 5, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.1.

Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents (Audley),  
London."

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO.**  
6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

(For continuation of advertisements see page xxv.)

Telephone:  
Grosvenor 3273  
(5 lines).



PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

**HAMPSHIRE**

Midway between Basingstoke and Winchester.

THE REMARKABLY FINE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING

ESTATE, well known as

**STRATTON PARK.**

extending to about

**2,360 ACRES**

including the FINE MANSION seated in a grandly timbered and undulating park, through which it is approached by three drives. It contains: Fine suite of six reception rooms, smoking room and study, billiard room, principal bedroom suite, bed-dressing room and bathroom, eleven other principal bedrooms, three bathrooms, three bachelor bedrooms and bathroom, four nursery rooms with bathroom, eleven maid-servants' rooms and three menservants' rooms, ample offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. GOOD WATER SUPPLY.  
MODERN DRAINAGE.

BEAUTIFUL BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS; three lodges, ample cottages, Home Farm in hand, two other farms; 600 acres of well-placed woodlands, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of Privately), at an early date, by

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO. AND FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.**  
(acting in conjunction).

Solicitors, Messrs. HOULDITCH, ANSTEY & THOMPSON, Southernhay, Exeter.  
Auctioneers' Offices, Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C. 4;  
JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. DENTON CARLISLE. **DROVERS, SINGLETON, SUSSEX**

IN THE RICHLY UNDULATED WOODED COUNTRY MIDWAY BETWEEN MIDHURST AND CHICHESTER. GOODWOOD IS UNDER TWO MILES DISTANT. THE SEA IS WITHIN ELEVEN MILES. LONDON IS REACHED IN UNDER TWO HOURS BY ROAD.

AS A WHOLE OR IN THREE LOTS.

**FREEHOLD.**



Garages, stabling for eight, two lodges. Kitchen garden, delightful gardens and pleasure grounds.

**THREE CAPITAL DAIRYING AND MIXED FARMS.**

Broadham Farm, 195 acres; Littlewood Farm, 254 acres; Cucumbers Farm, 308 acres; with good Houses and substantial premises. Valuable building land at Singleton, seventeen cottages. Also

**310 ACRES**

OF VALUABLE SPORTING WOODLANDS,

which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless Sold Privately meanwhile) by

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO., AND LOFTS & WARNER** (acting in conjunction) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4, on Wednesday, October 23rd, 1929, at 2.30 p.m.—Solicitors, Messrs. J. D. LANGTON & PASSMORE, 111, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2. Land Agents, LOFTS and WARNER, 130, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. Auctioneers, JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, London, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM RICHMOND BROWN.

**BANBURY**

(five miles). Splendid hunting centre.

THE VERY VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE, well known as

**ASTROP PARK, KING'S SUTTON.**

including as a Lot with 202 or 410 acres the fine County Seat, "ASTROP HOUSE," seated in beautiful grounds sloping to LAKE of FIVE ACRES, and the GRANDLY TIMBERED AND UNDULATING PARK, in all about 202 ACRES. THE MANSION contains 28 bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, fine suite of four entertaining rooms; capital hunting stable for thirteen, lodge and ample cottages.

THE ESTATE ALSO INCLUDES AS SEPARATE LOTS, EIGHT FIRST-RATE DAIRYING AND GRAZING FARMS, many equipped with superior houses, suitable for conversion into hunting boxes. Also several attractive COTTAGES in King's Sutton and at Upper Astrop, ACCOMMODATION LANDS, A SMALL RESIDENCE WITH TEN ACRES. The whole Estate extends to

**2,179 ACRES**, which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION in Lots (unless previously Sold Privately), by

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO.**, at the White Lion Hotel, Banbury, on Thursday, October 3rd, 1929, at 2.30 p.m.—Solicitors, Messrs. WITHERS, BENSONS, CURRIE, WILLIAMS & CO., 4, Arundel Street, W.C. 2. Land Agents, Messrs. MAXWELL and STILGOE, Banbury.  
Auctioneers' Offices, 6, Mount Street, London, W.1.



**WEALD OF KENT**

CRANBROOK STATION, TWO MILES; RYE ELEVEN; MAIDSTONE, FOURTEEN; LONDON, FORTY-FIVE.

THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE,

ANGLEY PARK, CRANBROOK, extending to about 1,234 ACRES.



THE IMPORTANT MANSION,  
"ANGLEY HOUSE,"

Suitable, if not required as a Residence, for an Institution or School. Situate in a finely timbered park.

Six reception rooms, 34 or 38 bed and dressing rooms, five bathrooms, modern conveniences.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS AND GARDENS.

Two lodges, cottages; in all about

**247 ACRES.**

THE ESTATE will be offered for SALE by AUCTION in LOTS (unless Sold previously) by

THREE PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCES,  
"Friezley," "Whitewell House," and  
"Kennel Holt."

**FOUR CAPITAL HOP AND MIXED FARMS.**

An attractive Sporting Lot of 116 acres, including Angley Lake of seven acres, lodge and cottage, with hanging woods.

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO., AND LANE, SAVILLE & CO.** (acting in conjunction), at the Vestry Hall, Cranbrook, on Wednesday, October 2nd, 1929, at 2 p.m.  
Auctioneers, Messrs. LANE, SAVILLE & CO., 50, Grosvenor Square, W.1; JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, W.1.

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.**

## GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778).

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.

And at  
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,  
45, Parliament St.,  
Westminster, S.W.BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. CLAUDE  
W. H. LOWTHER.

## SUSSEX

*In a delightful part of this favourite county near the coast; five miles from Pevensey, six miles from Polegate, and ten miles from Eastbourne.*

## "HURSTMONCEUX CASTLE"

(A.D. 1450).

AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF A  
RENNED HISTORIC HOME.

With NOBLE GATE HOUSE, FINE SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS, including STATELY OAK-PANELLED HALL, CARVED OAK STAIRCASE, MAGNIFICENT DINING HALL, MUSIC GALLERY, GOTHIC ROOM and the FAMOUS LADIES' BOWER, COMPLETE DOMESTIC QUARTERS, ELEVEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, and EIGHT BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING, ETC.

*Plans for further restoration providing additional accommodation are in existence.*

SPACIOUS CENTRAL GREEN COURT, and IMPOSING POSTERN TO THE FASCINATING OLD WALLED GARDENS.

Three farms, the little Manor House, and various cottages.

PICTURESQUE UNDULATING PARK AND DOMAIN OF ABOUT  
544 ACRES

INCLUDING THE LORDSHIP OF THE MANOR OF HURSTMONCEUX.

For SALE by AUCTION at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4, on Wednesday, October 16th, 1929 (unless previously disposed of).

Illustrated particulars (price 10/-) may be had of Messrs. ELLIS &amp; ELLIS, Solicitors, 2 and 3, The Sanctuary, Westminster, and with appointments for viewing, of

MESSRS. GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS,

Estate Agents and Surveyors, 25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. 1.

## ON THE EDGE OF THE NEW FOREST



A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, facing due south over the Isle of Wight; long drive; ten bed, two baths, lounge, three reception rooms; electric light, central heating, ample water; garage and rooms.

## INEXPENSIVE GARDENS.

## FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 20 ACRES.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 3196.)

## SUSSEX

In a secluded position 300ft. up, yet near a good main line station.

TO BE LET Furnished for six months, an attractive RESIDENCE, on two floors. Seven bed, bath, four reception; electric light; garage; Company's water. Exceptionally clean, and in first-class order.

Golf links within a few miles. Careful tenants.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 2908.)

## SOMERSET

HIGH UP WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OVER BRISTOL CHANNEL.

HANDSOME STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, approached by winding drive, and containing LARGE HALL with GALLERY LANDING, FIVE RECEPTION, TEN BED, TWO BATHS, GOOD OFFICES.

Electric light, Gas, Good water, Modern drainage.

PICTURESQUE AND INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, sloping towards the Channel with woodland walks, LODGE, STABLING, GARAGES, and USEFUL SET OF FARMBUILDINGS, excellent pasture fields; in all

241 ACRES.

FOR SALE. VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 7288.)

## BUCKLAND &amp; SONS

WINDSOR, SLOUGH, READING AND  
4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C. 1.  
LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS.

By Order of the Executors of the late H. P. Elliott, Esq.

## SOMERTON LODGE

WINKFIELD ROW, near ASCOT.

THE ATTRACTIVE SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE or Pleasure Farm, comprising a well-built House with garage and other outbuildings, well-kept gardens, a number of farmbuildings, cowsheds, etc., five cottages, excellent meadowland, and orchard, etc.; in all about 70 ACRES.

Some of the land has a long double frontage with prospective building value.

For SALE by AUCTION, on Thursday, October 10th, at the Town Hall, Windsor (unless previously Sold by Private Treaty), by Messrs.

BUCKLAND &amp; SONS,

in conjunction with Messrs.

HILLARY &amp; CO.

Further particulars of Messrs. BUCKLAND &amp; SONS, Auctioneers, Windsor, Slough, Reading, and London and of Messrs. HILLARY &amp; CO., Land Agents, Maidenhead.

## ARTHUR L. RUSH

94, HIGH STREET, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Tel. 72.



TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—"ROOKLEY," Camden Park. Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE in a good part; nine bed, dressing, two bath and three reception rooms and study, etc.; electric light, passenger lift; garage and stabling. TWO ACRES. AUCTION, by order of Executors, October 11th, 1929, unless previously Sold, at Tunbridge Wells.

## THORNE &amp; BAKER

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS,  
CULLOMPTON, UFFCULME & TIVERTON, DEVON.

DEVON ON THE BORDERS OF SOMERSET, in the picturesque Valley of the Culm, Taunton fourteen, Tiverton seven-and-a-half and Exeter nineteen; excellent hunting, shooting and fishing).—A very desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE containing seven bed and dressing rooms, boxroom, bathroom, three reception rooms, usual offices; electric light, telephone, independent hot water system; accommodation for two or three cars, stabling; inexpensive pleasure grounds, tennis court; modern farm homestead, together with 70 or 106 ACRES of very fertile land (mostly grass) and one, two or three good cottages if desired. AUCTION October 15th, unless Sold previously.



## NORTH CARDIGANSHIRE AND MERIONETHSHIRE

About twelve miles from Aberystwyth and one-and-a-half miles from Glandyf Station.

YNYSHIR HALL ESTATE (ABOUT 1,026 ACRES).

A Freehold, Residential, Agricultural and Sporting Estate on the North and South of the Estuary of the River Dovey.

THE MANSION, commanding a fine view of mountain scenery, is centrally heated, acetylene gas lighting, abundantly supplied with spring water, and modern sanitation. Hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight spacious bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, compact domestic offices, greenhouse and conservatory, with entrance from morning room.

GARAGES, STABLES, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN. TWO LODGES.

Charming gardens with tennis court, gamekeeper's cottage; woodlands. Four farms of 901 acres, thereabouts, are let; two cottages; boat-house.

WILDFOWL SHOOTING IS UNQUELLED IN THE DISTRICT. GROUND GAME IS ABUNDANT. Capital trout fishing in the River Elmon which runs through the Estate. Salmon fishing in the River Dovey.

Part of the land consists of salttings—a splendid pasture for sheep.

Foxhounds (two packs) and three Golf Courses in the immediate neighbourhood.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, on OCTOBER 7TH NEXT, at the Lion and Royal Hotel, Aberystwyth, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (prompt), by

MESSRS. REES &amp; EVANS, AUCTIONEERS.

Further particulars may be obtained from WINDER &amp; HOLDEN, Solicitors, Bolton; CROSS &amp; SONS, ASHWORTH and MORRIS, Chartered Surveyors, 77, King Street, Manchester; SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Chartered Accountant, 9, Baker Street, Aberystwyth; or the Auctioneers, of 9, Baker Street, Aberystwyth.

Kens. 1490.  
Telegrams:  
"Estate o/o Harrods, London."

Surrey Office:  
West Byfleet.

## HARRODS

### EASTBOURNE

#### OUTSTANDING BARGAINS

OF THE BEST TYPE OF SMALL LUXURY HOME, ENJOYING THE COMFORTS AND CONVENIENCE OF WELL-APPOINTED FLATS, WITH THE PRIVILEGES AND PRIVACY OF A DETACHED HOUSE IN ITS OWN GARDEN.

THESE FAITHFUL REPLICAS OF TUDOR ARCHITECTURE HAVE BEEN EQUIPPED SO THAT THE COST OF MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE UPKEEP IS REDUCED TO A MINIMUM.

The accommodation includes:

HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS AND FOUR TO SIX BEDROOMS. THE TILED KITCHENS, BATHROOMS, LAVATORIES, LARDERS, LOBBIES AND THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OAK WORK ARE SELF CONDITIONED, ALL PAINTWORK ELIMINATED, NO METAL TO CLEAN AND EVERY HYGIENIC DEVELOPMENT INSTALLED.

EACH HOUSE HAS ITS OWN AMPLE GARAGE, GROUPED OUT OF SIGHT BUT WITHIN THE ESTATE.

THE PRICES RANGE FROM £4,250 TO £5,250,

WHICH INCLUDE THE FREEHOLD HOUSE AND GARAGE AND THE FREEHOLD INTEREST IN THE ESTATE,

WHOSE AMENITIES ARE MAINTAINED AMIDST OLD-WORLD CHARM FREE FROM RUSH AND NOISE.



Illustrated brochure, giving full particulars, may be obtained from the Sole London Agents, HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

#### CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE WITH WONDERFUL GROUNDS.

#### IN A FAVOURITE PART OF KENT

A GEM FOR THE GARDEN LOVER.  
GENUINE XVI<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY RESIDENCE,

full of old oak paneling and other interesting features, yet modernized with

ELECTRIC LIGHT.  
CENTRAL HEATING.  
CO.'S WATER, ETC.

Lounge hall with minstrel gallery, four reception rooms, sixteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, complete offices with servants' hall, etc.

STABLING FOR SIX, GARAGE FOR THREE OR FOUR CARS, CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE.

PLEASURE GROUNDS OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY



with wonderful yew hedges, two large lakes, walled kitchen garden, rock garden, rose garden, two grass courts, azalea garden; in all NINE ACRES.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, FOR LONG PERIOD. GOLF, HUNTING, FISHING AND SHOOTING IN THE DISTRICT.

Further details of the Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

#### "ELM GROVE," SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX

FEW MINUTES FROM STATION; 44 MILES FROM LONDON, FIFTEEN FROM CAMBRIDGE AND 22 FROM NEWMARKET.

DELIGHTFUL WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

in excellent order, high ground, amid very pretty well-wooded country; panelled hall, cloak room, four fine reception rooms, conservatory and fernery, complete domestic offices, eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.

Two garages, cow-houses and barn, outbuildings.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED WELL-DISPLAYED PLEASURE GROUNDS, tennis and other lawns, terrace walk, sunk rock garden, walled kitchen garden, paddock; in all

ABOUT FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Golf and Hunting in vicinity.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR AUCTION, OCTOBER 22nd NEXT.

Joint Sole Agents, CHEFFINS, Saffron Walden, Essex; and HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



#### NORMANTON MILE HILL, ROMSEY, HANTS

FACING SOUTH, ON HIGH GROUND.

FREEHOLD CREEPER-CLAD RESIDENCE,  
compactly arranged.

LOUNGE HALL, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, FOUR BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, USUAL OFFICES.  
TWO RADIATORS.

Room for garage, with entrance drive in.

PRODUCTIVE WELL-STOCKED GARDENS,  
Orchard, lawns, flower beds, etc.

ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR AUCTION, OCTOBER 8th NEXT.

Auctioneers, HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

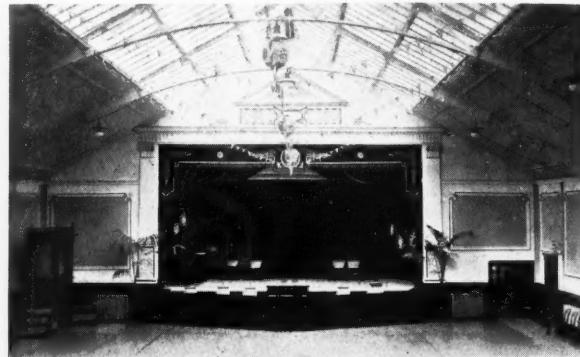
## CHESFORD GRANGE, KENILWORTH

THREE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM LEAMINGTON.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

CONSISTING OF A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE,

STANDING IN A FINE POSITION AND COMMANDING BEAUTIFUL VIEWS OVER THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.



Accommodation: Lounge hall, two reception rooms, billiard room, MAGNIFICENT PANELLLED MUSIC ROOM, with AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN, INSTALLED AT A COST OF £10,000; organ chamber, twelve to fourteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, usual domestic offices, including servants' hall.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TELEPHONE.

Ample stabling and garage accommodation. A pair of brick and tiled cottages, numerous useful outbuildings. A PRIVATE THEATRE (used alternatively as a covered tennis court), measuring about 130ft. by 60ft., is a special feature; it cost over £15,000, and seats 1,000 people.

THE TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS are beautifully laid out, and include herbaceous borders, OLD ENGLISH GARDEN with paved walks, rose garden, tennis court, glasshouses, summerhouses, and several enclosures of park-like pastureland, extending to about

35 ACRES

*The River Acon runs through the Property for some 650yds., affording boating and fishing. Boathouse.*

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY AT A MODERATE PRICE (WITH OR WITHOUT THE ORGAN).

Solicitors, Messrs. GISBORNE & CO., Temple Chambers, E.C. 4.  
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (26.961.)

## BERKS AND OXON BORDERS

FOUR MILES FROM DIDCOT STATION, WHENCE LONDON CAN BE REACHED IN 75 MINUTES.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,  
THE GRANGE, SUTTON COURTNEY.



### THE PLEASURE GARDENS

and grounds are a feature; they are well timbered with forest and coniferous trees and include two hard tennis courts with pavilion, MINIATURE GOLF COURSE (nine holes), herbaceous borders, rose garden, rock garden, rose pergolas, croquet and tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, two orchards and range of glasshouses.

Boathouse and river frontage. In all about  
FOURTEEN ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in October (unless previously Sold by Private Treaty).

Solicitors, Messrs. ANDREW WALSH & BARTRAM, 116, St. Aldate's Street, Oxford.  
Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES.

## SOUTH CHESHIRE

NINE MILES FROM CREWE AND FIVE MILES FROM NANTWICH. IN A GOOD HUNTING DISTRICT.

HANKELOW HALL ESTATE, NEAR NANTWICH.



174 ACRES.

A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, approached by two long carriage drives. Entrance hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, boudoir, servants' hall, and offices; stabling for four and garages; CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS, BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED, and with tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, kitchen gardens, wooded park of over 60 acres, the remainder arable and grassland.



HOME FARM. SIX COTTAGES.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE OF FISHING.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at the Royal Hotel, Crewe, on Monday, October 7th, 1929, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold by Private Treaty).  
Solicitors, Messrs. PEACE & ELLIS, 18, King Street, Wigan.  
Auctioneers, HENRY MANLEY & SONS, LTD., Crewe, Nantwich and Whitechurch (Salop); Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,  
AND  
WALTON & LEE,

{ 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.  
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.  
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.  
Bridge Road, Welwyn Garden City.

Telephones:  
314 Mayfair (8 lines).  
3066  
20146 Edinburgh.  
327 Ashford, Kent.  
248 Welwyn Garden.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xv., xxvi. and xxvii.)

**KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE**  
 THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1



**SURREY. HOGS BACK**

500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TO BE SOLD.

AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF MODERATE SIZE

THE HOUSE,  
 BUILT OF BRICK WITH STONE  
 MULLIONED WINDOWS  
 OCCUPIES A  
 MAGNIFICENT POSITION  
 AND ENJOYS VIEWS  
 OVER THREE COUNTIES.



LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, BUSINESS ROOM, THIRTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, WHICH INCLUDES THREE SUITES, USUAL OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. — GAS. TELEPHONE.  
 COMPANY'S WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE.



THE RESIDENCE HAS BEEN RECENTLY REDECORATED, IS IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT, AND A PURCHASER WOULD NOT HAVE TO SPEND MONEY ON ENTERING.

STABLING AND GARAGE ACCOMMODATION WITH FLAT OVER

BUNGALOW LODGE AT ENTRANCE.



WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS  
 TWO TENNIS LAWNS.  
 HARD COURT IN COURSE OF  
 PREPARATION.  
 SWIMMING POOL. CRAYZ PATHS.  
 TERRACES.

SUMMER HOUSE OF TWO ROOMS.  
 Parkland, woodland, and pastureland;  
 in all about

40 ACRES  
 THE RESIDENCE  
 WOULD BE LET, FURNISHED.



SEVERAL GOOD GOLF COURSES WITHIN EASY REACH.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (14,220.)

NIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,  
 AND  
 WALTON & LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.  
 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.  
 41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.  
 Bridge Road, Welwyn Garden City.

Telephone :  
 314 } Mayfair (6 lines).  
 3068 }  
 20146 Edinburgh.  
 327 Ashford, Kent.  
 248 Welwyn Garden.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xiv., xxvi. and xxvii.)

Telephone: 4706 Gerrard (2 lines).  
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

## TRESIDDER &amp; CO.

37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1.



33 ACRES. £3,800 OR NEAR OFFER.  
**DORKING & HORSHAM** (between: 1 mile station; long carriage drive).—This most delightful ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE, timber framed with diamond-paned windows, carved barge boards, old oak floors.  
2 reception, bathroom, 4 bedrooms and boxroom.  
Secondary Residence, 6 rooms, bathroom, etc.  
Telephone, Electric light. Garage. Farmbuildings.  
Lovely OLD-WORLD GROUNDS, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, meadow and copse.  
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (13,288.)

50 MILES LONDON. 7 MILES SEA  
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; 2 carriage drives, 1 with lodge.  
Lounge hall, 4 reception, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms.  
Electric light. Central heating. Gas. Co.'s water.  
GARAGES. STABLING. LODGE. MAN'S FLAT.  
TROUT STREAM AND LAKE, water mill.  
£24,000. WITH. 20 ACRES.  
Would Sell with less land.  
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (15,518.)



11 UP TO 28 ACRES.  
**3-HOUR LONDON** (rural position, good social and sporting district).—A delightful OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, in excellent order and complete with modern conveniences.  
Lounge hall, billiard room, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms.  
GARAGE. STABLING. FARMERY. 3 COTTAGES.  
DELIGHTFUL WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, orchard and pasture.  
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (15,867.)

£1,750.  
**WELSH HILLS** (650ft. up; 2 miles station).  
A very attractive and well-built Georgian RESIDENCE.  
3 reception, bathroom, 11 bedrooms.  
Electric light, telephone, under by gravitation.  
STABLING. GARAGE. LODGE.  
GROUNDS OF 2 ACRES AND 5 ACRE MEADOW.  
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (14,889.)

£4,500. 10 ACRES.  
**S. DEVON** (near sea, with yacht anchorage).—CHARMING MANOR HOUSE, with south aspect, beautiful views; carriage drive.  
3 reception, billiard room, 12 bedrooms.  
Co.'s water and gas. Excellent stabling and garage.  
Charming grounds, plantation, paddocks, etc.  
Yachting. Fishing. Shooting. Hunting. Golf.  
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W.1. (14,018.)

**GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.**

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AGENTS AND VALUERS, ASHFORD, KENT (Tel.: 25.)  
RYE, Sussex (Tel.: 55); HAWKHURST, Kent (Tel.: 19);  
and "ABBEY HOUSE," 2, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1 (Tel.: Victoria 8244.)

**KENT HILLS**

550FT. UP.

Close village. 30 miles London.

"LEYLANDS," MEOPHAM.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

134 ACRES.

**CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, approached drive with two entrance lodges; nine bed and dressing, three bath, three or four reception, etc.  
Central heating. Co.'s water. Electric light.  
Garages, stabling and other buildings.

Lovely gardens, tennis court, pasture, orchard and woodland; two cottages, two bungalows.  
AUCTION (with possession), October 17th, or Privately (as a whole or in Lots).

GEERING & COLYER, as above.

**CHARLES J. PARRIS**AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS  
AND ESTATE AGENTS.  
THE BROADWAY, CROWBOROUGH.  
AND AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

OWNER GOING ABROAD.

CROWBOROUGH.

Beautifully situated in the Warren Estate, amidst pine and heather in the highest position, handy to golf links, shops and churches. All modern services and yet in a quiet position away from motor traffic.

**FOR IMMEDIATE SALE**, the above unusually attractive Freehold Pre-war RESIDENCE. The excellent accommodation includes three reception, fine billiard or music room (35ft.), six bed and dressing rooms, bath, lavatories, offices; garage for three cars, greenhouse; pretty secluded inexpensive grounds, two-and-a-quarter acres. Swimming bath; tennis, rock garden and tearoom, etc. A very moderate price will be accepted for a quick Sale.—Full particulars from Messrs. PARRIS, Estate Agents, Crowborough, and at Tunbridge Wells.**DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE** of character with wealth of oak beams and timbering; restored regardless of cost; lovely country, away from traffic nuisances and near commons; three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, usual offices; Co.'s water, central heating, telephone, modern drainage, pretty grounds eight acres; garage, stabling, cottage. Moderate price for quick sale.—Apply Sole Agent, REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, Haslemere (Tel. No. 10), also at Hindhead and Farnham.**WELSHPOOL**.—For SALE, well-built RESIDENCE, circular drive; main Shrewsbury road. Three reception, seven bedrooms, bathroom, gunroom, cellars, tennis court; garage; good gardens; perfect h. and water supply; complete indoor and outdoor offices. Session on completion.—Apply TANYBRYN, Trewern, near Buntington, Welshpool.**SOUTH HANTS**.—Unique and very old brick and tiled COTTAGE RESIDENCE, situated in a park with good views; wonderful timbering; good state of preservation. Hall, two reception and five bedrooms, bathroom, and offices; garage; garden of about an acre. Freehold, Price £2,000. Might be LET, unfurnished.—WALLER & KING F.A.I., Estate Agents, Southampton.**BORDERS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL**

About twelve miles from Bude, and midway between Launceston and Holsworthy; in an extremely beautiful part of the country.

THE OGBEARE HALL ESTATE.



A COMPACT, RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF ABOUT 509 ACRES,

with a modernised and most attractive Residence, centrally heated, lighted by electricity, and in first-rate order; eleven principal bedrooms, five dressing rooms, three bathrooms, ample domestic accommodation, billiard room, four reception rooms,

FINE OLD BANQUETING HALL (c. 1500), WITH CARVED OPEN BEAM ROOF, EXCELLENT OFFICES.

STABLING. GARAGES. CHAUFFEUR'S AND GROOM'S QUARTERS. OUTBUILDINGS.

MODERN SANITATION AND EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

WITH TERRACE, FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDENS, GLASSHOUSES (HEATED), ABOUT TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES OF ORNAMENTAL WATER, STOCKED WITH TROUT.

The HOME FARM with about 194 acres, also two other Farms (about 160 acres), which are let. Possession of the whole property except the two Farms.

HUNTING WITH THE SOUTH TETCOTT AND LAMERTON FOXHOUNDS, OTTER HUNTING.

SHOOTING. FISHING. GOLF.

FREEHOLD £17,500.

Illustrated particulars of the Agents, C. R. MORRIS, SONS &amp; PEARD, Taunton, Somerset; CHESTERTON &amp; SONS, 116, Kensington High Street, London, W.8

Telephone :  
Grosvenor 2260 (2 lines).

## COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.

POLO. HUNTING. SHOOTING. GOLF. TWO-AND-A-HALF HOURS OF LONDON.

GOOD SOCIAL DISTRICT.



### SOMERSET

Unrivalled position facing south, on a hill 800ft. above sea level, amidst glorious rolling country.

#### GENUINE TUDOR RESIDENCE

(dating from 1503).

built of stone as a HUNTING LODGE for HENRY VII., retaining many of the original stone mullions and leaded casement windows. Recently restored and brought up to date at considerable expense.

#### IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

NINE BEST BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,  
SIX SERVANTS' BEDROOMS,  
THREE BATHROOMS,  
HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,  
CONVENIENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, MODERN SANITATION.  
Garage; independent hot water system, ample water supply.  
Old tithe barn, home farm buildings, bailiff's house, four cottages; the whole forming for its size an

#### UNIQUE SPORTING PROPERTY OF 375 ACRES.

The land is chiefly grassland suitable for a PEDIGREE HERD OF CATTLE OR BLOODSTOCK. Well-placed coverts.  
TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD, WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Orders to view and particulars from MESSRS. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. 1. (Folio 17,741.)

### IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF HAMPSHIRE

(ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS OF LONDON.)

#### FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, 300 ACRES.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE, fitted with every up-to-date convenience and in perfect order.

Sixteen principal bedrooms, servants' bedrooms, four reception rooms.

EIGHT BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN SANITATION.

#### DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS

including tennis and croquet lawn.

SQUASH RACQUET COURT. HUNTING. SHOOTING. GOLF.  
(Folio 15,026.)



### MINIATURE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF 30 ACRES



20 miles of London. Just in the market.

ELECTRIC TRAINS EVERY 20 MINUTES.

PERFECTLY RURAL POSITION.

IDEAL FOR A CITY BUSINESS MAN.

IN PERFECT ORDER.

OAK-PANELLED HALL,  
TWELVE BED and DRESSING ROOMS,  
THREE BATHROOMS,  
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

PARQUET FLOORS. ELECTRIC LIGHT.  
CENTRAL HEATING.

TELEPHONE. GRAVEL SOIL.

WELL-TIMBERED PARKLANDS.

#### UNIQUE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

of great charm, studded with many fine specimen trees; tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, greenhouses.

GARAGE. STABLING.

SMALL HOME FARMERY.

THREE COTTAGES.

#### EXTREMELY VALUABLE FRONTAGES.

Recently inspected and very strongly recommended by the Agents, MESSRS. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1. (Folio 17,898.)

AMIDST THE PINE AND HEATHER COUNTRY.

### SURREY

Only 20 miles from Waterloo and served by excellent service of trains. Secluded and sunny position. Near first-class golf courses.

FOR SALE, A PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE, containing three reception rooms, five bedrooms, two bathrooms, and compact domestic offices.

COMPANY'S WATER.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT.  
CENTRAL HEATING.  
TELEPHONE. GAS.

GARAGE.

#### EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS

are a FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY, and include numerous FRUIT TREES, etc.

#### PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.

Recommended by the Agents, MESSRS. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1. (15,297.)



COLLINS & COLLINS, OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1

Telephone :  
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**WILSON & CO.**  
14, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.  
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.  
G. H. NEWBERRY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

**NEAR SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE. 300FT. UP. ON SANDY SOIL**

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE, HAVING SOUTH ASPECT WITH FINE VIEWS.

ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PLACES NOW AVAILABLE IN THIS FAVOURITE NEIGHBOURHOOD.



Newly decorated and greatly improved within the last two years and now in wonderful order.

ABSOLUTELY READY TO STEP INTO.

Lofty lounge hall 25ft. by 18ft., three charming reception rooms, billiard room, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, capital domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.  
CENTRAL HEATING.  
INDEPENDENT HOT WATER

GAS. TELEPHONE, ETC.  
Stabling.

Ample garages. Chauffeur's flat.  
Three cottages.



EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING GARDENS, HARD TENNIS COURT, SQUASH RACQUET COURT.

ABOUT NINE ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT TEMPTING PRICE.

Sole Agents, WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

**A DELIGHTFUL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE. ONLY FIFTEEN MILES FROM THE SUSSEX COAST**

SPLENDID POSITION ON HIGH GROUND WITH LOVELY VIEWS OVER MINIATURE PARK.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE.



Fifteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, charming oak lounge, four fine reception rooms, complete domestic offices.

LARGE GARAGE AND  
CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE.  
TWO GOOD COTTAGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT,  
COMPANY'S WATER,  
CENTRAL HEATING.

EXCEPTIONALLY  
LOVELY GARDENS.



all on a southern slope; paddocks, orchard, ornamental water, good kitchen garden.

ABOUT 34 ACRES.

A GOOD HOME FARM, COTTAGES AND A FURTHER 47 ACRES WILL ALSO BE SOLD.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION ON OCTOBER 16TH NEXT.

Illustrated particulars and plan from the Auctioneers, WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

**BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND TAPLOW. OVERLOOKING TAPLOW WOODS**

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED HOUSE, FITTED WITH EVERY LABOUR-SAVING DEVICE.

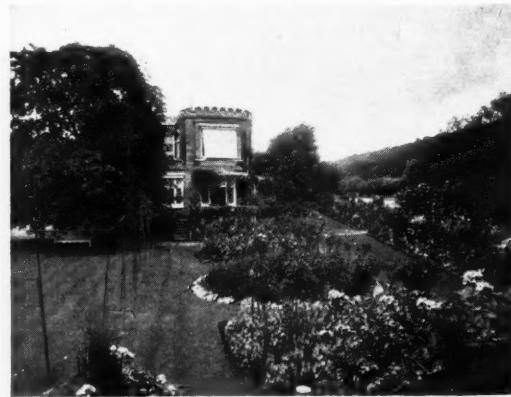
Near the Cleveden Reach of the Thames, on gravel soil well above the river. ONLY 26 MILES FROM LONDON; excellent express train service.



Eight bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, hall, three charming reception rooms, complete domestic offices.

LODGE containing six bedrooms, bathroom, living room and kitchen.

GARAGE AND STABLING.



MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.  
CENTRAL HEATING AND DOMESTIC HOT WATER.

BEAUTIFUL WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS WITH FINE HERBACEOUS  
BORDERS.

GOLF.

BOATING.

FISHING.

HUNTING.

SHOOTING.

NEARLY TWO ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.

Agents, WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

**BOURNEMOUTH:**  
JOHN FOX, F.A.I.  
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**FOX & SONS**  
LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH

**SOUTHAMPTON:**  
ANTHONY B. FOX, P.A.S.I.  
Telegrams:  
"Homefinder, Bournemouth."

**NEW FOREST**

SITUATED AMIDST CHARMING RURAL SURROUNDINGS. GRAVEL SOIL.



Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY**, with picturesque House containing six bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, lounge hall, excellent domestic offices.

**OUTBUILDINGS. GARAGE.**  
BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS, productive well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard; the whole extending to an area of about

**TWO-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES.**

**PRICE £3,775, FREEHOLD.**

**HUNTING. GOLF.**



**IN A PICTURESQUE PART OF DORSET**

Standing 500ft. up, and enjoying extensive views over the Blackmore Vale and surrounding country.

**VERY DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE**, mainly of the Queen Anne period, built of stone with thatched roof. The conveniently planned accommodation comprises four bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and offices; double garage, private electric light plant, outbuildings; the gardens and grounds are fully matured and tastefully laid out, and include rose garden, well stocked kitchen garden, lawns, etc.; the whole extending to an area of about **THREE ACRES**.

**Hunting. Shooting. Golf.**

**PRICE £1,900, FREEHOLD.**

Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**HOOK, HAMPSHIRE**

OCCUPYING A DELIGHTFUL POSITION IN A FAVOURITE HUNTING CENTRE WITHIN SIX MILES OF BASINGSTOKE AND NEAR THE BORDERS OF SURREY.



Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. LAMB, BROOKS & BULLOCK, Odiham and Basingstoke, or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth and Southampton.

**THE HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "DURLSTON," Hook, of pleasing elevation, and containing:**

• Seven bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, three reception rooms, offices, loggia and balcony. Garage for three cars.

Charming grounds, including tennis court, matured fruit and flower gardens, pretty herbaceous borders, well-established orchard. The whole extending to an area of about

**TWO ACRES.**

Vacant possession on completion of the purchase.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at the Town Hall, Basingstoke, on Wednesday, October 2nd, 1929, at three o'clock precisely.



**IN A SHELTERED SPOT ON THE NORTH DORSET DOWNS**

Three miles from the old-world Market Town of Shaftesbury. **INTERESTING SPECIMEN** of the earlier days dating back to the XVIIth century. The HOUSE is built of stone with mullioned and lattice windows, and is full of old oak beams. Five bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, lounge, complete domestic offices; pleasantly laid-out garden consisting of lawns, rock garden, prolific kitchen garden, ample room for tennis court, paddock; the whole extending to an area of nearly

**ONE ACRE.**

**Hunting. Golf. PRICE £1,000, FREEHOLD.**

FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**SOUTH HAMPSHIRE**

IN A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY VILLAGE CLOSE TO THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST.



Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**FOR SALE**, this charming old-fashioned HOUSE of character, thoroughly modernised, and in almost perfect condition.

Seven bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge, kitchen and offices.

Central heating throughout. Private electric light plant. Garage for two cars. Stabling. Vinery.

The gardens and grounds are beautifully laid out and comprise lawns, prolific flower garden, fruit and vegetable garden, small orchard and paddock. There are some excellent trees, including cedars and ornamental shrubs. The whole extends to an area of about

**TWO ACRES.**

One mile from Somerton Station on the G.W. Ry.; nine miles from Yeovil; fourteen miles from Taunton.

Hunting with the Blackmore Vale, Taunton Vale and Sparkford Harriers.

Shooting and golf available.

**INTERESTING OLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE**, occupying a most pleasant position, and commanding extensive open views; eighteen bed, dressing room, two bathrooms, four reception rooms.

Stabling for ten, with men's rooms over.

Heated garage for four.

Old-established pleasure grounds, large productive kitchen garden; lodge and cottage; in all about

**FIFTEEN ACRES.**

Co.'s water, electric light, central heating.



Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

**FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON**

**DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS**  
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**IN A LOVELY PART OF WILTS**

HIGH UP.

COMMANDING GOOD VIEWS.

A FASCINATING TUDOR PERIOD RESIDENCE  
 WITH MANY OUTSTANDING FEATURES.



Well-maintained gardens, with tennis courts, kitchen gardens, etc., with pasture and arable land; in all about

173 ACRES.

PRICE £8,000.

IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.

Owner's Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1, who thoroughly recommend the Property.

**WANTED**

**YORKSHIRE** (HARROGATE, BOROUGH BRIDGE AND KNARESBOROUGH).—ESTATE with a minimum area of 350 ACRES, with good range of farmbuildings; gentleman's Residence with about twelve bedrooms; all modern conveniences. GOOD PRICE PAID FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.

"B. N." c/o DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1.

**RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.**  
 LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS,  
 8, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.  
 Telephone 3204. Est. 1884.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES in the South and South-Western Counties. Price 2/-; by post, 2/6. Selected Lists free upon receipt of applicants' requirements.

**A SHOW PLACE.**  
**THE SUBJECT OF A LAVISH EXPENDITURE.**  
**SOMERSET** (near the coast and Exmoor).—**QUIET UNIQUE COUNTRY PROPERTY**, absolutely replete with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. **PICTURESQUE THATCHED RESIDENCE**; hall, two reception, five bedrooms (fitted h. and c. basins, wardrobes and dressing chests), bathroom; ELECTRIC LIGHT and power, CENTRAL HEATING, gravitation water, modern drainage, telephone; garage, excellent stabling; inexpensive grounds, kitchen garden and pasture-land; POLO AND GOLF, hunting with Devon and Somerset Staghounds, Foxhounds, etc.—Photo from RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter.



8 ACRES £1,600. 100 ACRES £2,600.  
**CHELMSFORD, DISTRICT.**—Old GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE for SALE; three reception rooms, six bed, bath; old garden.—Sole Agents, OFFER & OFFER, 81, Elizabeth Street, S.W. 1.

**FREEHOLD, £1,800, OR OFFER.**—**GERRARD'S CROSS** (nineteen miles London).—Detached HOUSE, beautifully situated; garden, roses, small unique woodland, old trees; few minutes golf; twelve minutes station. Contains three reception, four beds, kitchen, bath, roof space; gas, electric.—Apply ('Phone, Park 0798) OWNER, 233, Westbourne Grove, W. 11.

**CHARMING SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.**—**SUFFOLK** (easy reach Aldeburgh-on-Sea; two miles main line).—Attractive Residence, in park-like surroundings; hall, four reception, ten bed and dressing, bath (h. and c.); electric light, central heating; garages, stabling, etc.; well-timbered grounds, orchard and paddock; eight acres. Also home farm (let), 125 acres, farmhouse, buildings, Tempting price quick sale.—**COBBE & WINCER**, Arcade Street, Ipswich, and at Chelmsford.



FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.  
**SALEY HALL**, via Gellia, Bonsall, near Matlock, 800ft. above sea level, within easy reach of Buxton, Matlock and Derby. Magnificent views. Two entertaining rooms, five bedrooms, dressing room and boxroom; rose garden, kitchen garden, greenhouse and orchard, and 20 acres of land. Garage, stables and cow house, gardener's cottage. Shooting and fishing to be had in the neighbourhood.—Write "A 8178," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.



**KENT** (near Ashford; in the street of a picturesque village).—"LUDWELL HOUSE" CHARING, a perfect EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, with original untouched features of the period, Adams mantelpieces, doorways, staircase, etc.; three reception, office, nine bedrooms and complete domestic offices; Co.'s water, gas, main drainage; charming OLD WALLED GARDENS of a quarter of an acre in perfect character; garage, stabling, etc. Possession. AUCTION at Ashford, October 1st, 1929, unless Sold Privately.

ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., amalgamated with Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANC & RUTLEY, Ashford, Kent, and 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

**OXFORDSHIRE**

JUST IN THE MARKET.

A CHARMING OLD MANOR  
 WITH SEVERAL UNIQUE FEATURES.

SET IN DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Within six miles of main line station and about 80 minutes from Town.

The surroundings are unequalled for their beauty, and all the principal rooms face south.

The accommodation may be summarised as follows:

SIXTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS.  
 FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS AND BILLIARD ROOM.

FIRST-RATE AND EXTENSIVE RANGES OF GARAGES AND STABLING.  
 FIVE SPLENDID COTTAGES.

ELECTRICITY FROM OWN SUPPLY. AMPLE WATER.  
 MOST EFFICIENT DRAINAGE.

THE LANDS SURROUND THE PROPERTY IN A RING FENCE, and include orchard and park; in all about

50 ACRES. PRICE £25,000.

Full descriptive particulars and appointments to view only through Owner's Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1.

**WANTED**

**OXFORDSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, SOMERSET.**—Gentleman REQUIRES in a high position RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE with about 500 ACRES; moderate-sized Mansion up to 20 bedrooms, good buildings, farmery and cottages essential.

UP TO £30,000 PAID FOR A SUITABLE PROPERTY.

"L." c/o DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount Street, W. 1.

**FOR SALE, KILGRASTON HOUSE, PERTHSHIRE.** Country Residence in centre of sporting district; four miles from Perth and adjacent to Bridge-of-Earn Station. Stone-built Mansion House of 30 rooms, eight bathrooms, kitchens and usual offices, fitted with electric light and central heating, modern installations, good drainage system and water supply. Policies and grass parks extending to 33 acres, including three acres of fruit and vegetable garden. Immediate entry. By Private Treaty at reduced price of £3,000 for early Sale.—Full particulars and order to view from DIRECTOR OF LANDS AND ACCOMMODATION, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W. 1, 122, George Street, Edinburgh, and 40, Tay Street, Perth, or from the Solicitor of the Commissioners, Mr. WALTER FINLAY, W.S., 55, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.



**"KERSLANDS," ASH (Surrey).**—For SALE, Freehold or LET on Lease. Furnished or Unfurnished, pre-war well-built detached RESIDENCE, in excellent repair, damp-proof hollow walls, partly stuccoed front with large verandah and casement windows, approached by private drive from Guildford Road, sheltered by pine covered Fox Hills and the Hog's Back. Ground floor: Foyer, hall, dining room 16ft. by 12ft., drawing room 15ft. by 12ft, kitchen 11ft. by 10ft., 6in., scullery, pantry, coal house, w.c., etc. First floor: Three bedrooms 16ft. by 12ft., 15ft. by 12ft., 11ft. by 10ft., 6in., large bathroom 16ft. by 12ft., 10ft., 6in., also boxroom. Above are two bedrooms 15ft. by 12ft., 11ft. by 10ft., 6in., also boxroom. Matured flower garden with crazy paths and fruit trees, tennis lawn, shaded tea lawn; about half-an-acre (more ground if required); two garages, two large sheds; Co.'s gas and water, electric light everywhere including sheds, septic drainage, sand and gravel soil; near golf, bus and rail. Early possession; £1,950 (part can remain if desired).—Apply Owner, F. STOREY. Phone, Ash Vale 118.

**WEST WALES.**—An historical modernised ESTATE for SALE by Private Treaty, consisting of Freehold Mansion and 278 acres or thereabouts. Since the war excellent h. and c. water supply, electric light by water turbine, four baths, six w.c.'s have been installed. Nine bedrooms, dressing rooms, four servants' bedrooms, attic, hall, study, dining room, usual offices. Flat roof to S.W., in good repair throughout. Garage for three cars; chauffeur's house; walled-in gardens, fish pond, very fine timbered ground with rare specimens. Four-and-a-half miles salmon and trout fishing, two attractive walks through 48 acres of woodlands and pines. Good home farm and two smallholdings. For further particulars apply to "A 8167," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

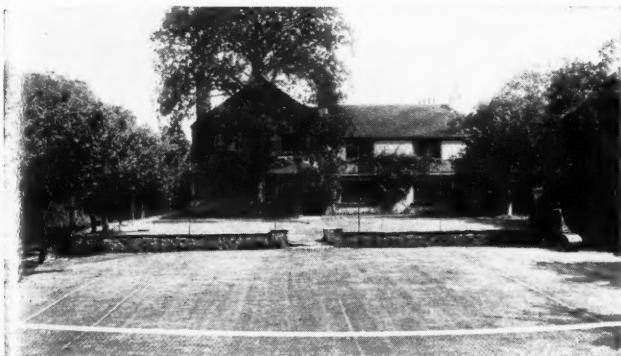
Phones: Gros. 1267 (4 lines).  
Telegrams: "Audconstan, Audley, London."

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THE SQUARE, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

### ADJOINING A LOVELY COMMON



Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

#### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.



#### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Occupying an attractive position overlooking Ripley Common; three miles from Clandon, Horsley and Byfleet Stations, whence London is reached in about 35 minutes, and 21 miles from Hyde Park Corner.

### NEAR SEVENOAKS

In beautiful unspoilt country three-and-a-half miles from Sevenoaks, with excellent service of trains to London in 30 minutes.

#### THE CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR RESIDENCE,

#### "THE FORGE, UNDERRIVER,

recently sympathetically modernised, and containing a wealth of old oak and many interesting features. Accommodation on two floors only. Hall, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, capital offices with servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER AND GAS.  
Capital five-roomed cottage. Small garage. Stabling and outbuildings.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS; tennis court, spinney, lawns, rose and formal gardens, kitchen garden, paddock; in all about

FOUR-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES.

RIDING. GOLF. HUNTING.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, OR BY AUCTION LATER.

### NEAR SEVENOAKS

In beautiful unspoilt country three-and-a-half miles from Sevenoaks, with excellent service of trains to London in 30 minutes.

#### THE CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR RESIDENCE,

#### "THE FORGE, UNDERRIVER,

recently sympathetically modernised, and containing a wealth of old oak and many interesting features. Accommodation on two floors only. Hall, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, capital offices with servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE.  
CONSTANT HOT WATER. COMPANY'S GAS AND TELEPHONE.

Capital garage for two cars, useful outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS, including crazy paved terrace, lawns, rose garden, lily pond, bathing pool, poplar avenue, orchard and kitchen garden; in all

ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION LATER.

Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

### SURREY

Occupying an attractive position overlooking Ripley Common; three miles from Clandon, Horsley and Byfleet Stations, whence London is reached in about 35 minutes, and 21 miles from Hyde Park Corner.

#### THE CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,

#### "RYDE HOUSE," RIPLEY.

A DELIGHTFUL RED BRICK BUILDING, dating back to 1696. During recent years it has been enlarged and modernised at great expense. Accommodation on two floors only: Lounge hall, drawing room, panelled dining room, nine bedrooms, bathroom, capital offices with servants' hall.

CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.  
COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.  
Garage for two cars, man's bedroom and useful outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL OLD WALLED GARDEN, including sunk rose garden, terrace and paths laid with crazy paving, small rock garden, herbaceous borders, fruit trees.

RIDING. HUNTING. GOLF.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION AT AN EARLY DATE.

Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

### CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE C. J. MORGAN, ESQ.

#### SPELDHURST, KENT

Close to this picturesque village and about three miles from Tunbridge Wells, with extensive views over undulating country.

ETHERTON HILL, a DELIGHTFULLY PLACED FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, equipped with all modern conveniences and in excellent condition.



bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, three reception rooms, music or billiard room, winter garden; ELECTRIC CENTRAL HEATING, COMPANY'S WATER; garage with chauffeur's dwelling, pair of cottages, stabling, laundry and outbuildings; EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS, grass terraces, rose and rock gardens, tennis courts, dell and lily pond, kitchen garden, orchard and park-like meadows; in all about 22 ACRES.

Offered by AUCTION, possession by Messrs. LANGRIDGE & FREEMAN,

London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., on Thursday, October 17th, 1929 (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).—Solicitors, Messrs. STEPHENSON, HARWOOD & TATHAM, 16, Old Broad Street, E.C. Auctioneers' Office, Tunbridge Wells, and 28, Queen Street, E.C. 4.



LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT, HAMPSHIRE. Beautiful sea views; five minutes from pier and shops. A VERY CHARMING TUDOR-DESIGNED MODERN HOUSE.—Four bedrooms, bathroom, two-way staircase entering into old-world oak-panelled tea lounge, dining room, drawing room, excellent domestic offices; garage; central heating, main water, gas, electric light; large garden, ground for tennis court if required.

PRICE £2,475, FREEHOLD.

Apply to Owner, H. KING, Tudor House, Lee-on-Solent.

3, MOUNT STREET,  
LONDON, W.1.

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

ON THE CHILTERN HILLS  
HIGH GROUND. LOVELY VIEWS. 45 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

A PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD TUDOR RESIDENCE,  
occupying a delightful situation some 600ft. above sea-level.  
*In perfect order throughout and containing a wealth of old oak beams, oak floors and open fireplaces, etc.*  
SEVEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS, THREE RECEPTION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.  
Garage, stabling, barn, cottage; well-timbered ground and rich pastureland; in all about 24 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE.

Inspected and highly recommended by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

Telephones:  
Grosvenor 1032 & 1033.

## SURREY, DAILY REACH

Three miles from main line station, 26 miles (40 minutes) from London.



ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT JACOBEAN HOUSES IN THE COUNTY.

possessing the dignity and charm of olden times, and retaining the original period features, which are of considerable value and historical interest. Thirteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, three beautiful reception rooms; electric light, central heating, Company's water; garage, stabling and rooms, two cottages.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS OF GREAT CHARM; ornamental water, orchards, pasture; nearly 38 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

Very highly recommended by the Sole Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR, 3, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY  
88, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.3.  
Telephone: Sloane 6333.

## GENUINE COTSWOLD

OPPORTUNITY NOW OCCURS TO PURCHASE, upon absolutely bargain terms, one of the most fascinating Cotswold MANOR HOUSES of its size extant, an absolute gem, retaining all its original features and historical atmosphere combined with modern requirements and up-to-date appointments. Three reception, ten bed, bathrooms; electric light; two cottages; lovely old English gardens, flagged walks, forecourt, walled garden, orchard and grass, nearly 20 acres. Excellent hunting. Freehold only £6,000. Opportunity not to miss. Strongly recommended.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

## PERFECT QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

CATTISTOCK COUNTRY.

EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE of unique design, and having many panelled rooms; very favourite and exceptional sporting district; perfect condition and all modern conveniences. Four reception, twelve bed, two bathrooms; electric light, central heating; glorious old-world gardens intersected by trout stream; new hedges, beautiful lawns, paddocks, FIFTEEN ACRES; 300ft. up, lovely country and charmingly secluded. Singularly unique and attractive property, such as is rarely obtainable in Dorsetshire. Freehold £7,000.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

## PICK OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, of exceptional character, high up amidst remarkably pretty undulating surroundings; long carriage drive and delightful gardens; three reception rooms, billiard room, twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms; electric light, central heating and every convenience; garage, stabling and three cottages; stream; home farm (let off), and well-timbered parklands, 70 ACRES. Perfect condition. Only £7,750, or near offer. Genuine bargain. Strongly recommended.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

## EAST GRINSTEAD

INTERESTING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, modernised and restored, standing 400ft. up; three reception, eight bed, two bathrooms; main water, electric light, and all conveniences; stabling, garage, cottage; lovely old-world gardens, beautiful trees, and EIGHTEEN ACRES. Shooting and golf. FREEHOLD £7,000.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

## NEAR HATFIELD

35 MINUTES KING'S CROSS.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER, with oak half-timbered gable and porch with heavy oak entrance door; exceptionally well designed, and with every convenience; pretty hall with fireplace, drawing room 25ft. by 15ft., dining room (serving hatch), five bed, bath; main electric light, gas, water and drainage; charming gardens, tennis lawn, fruit and flowers, nearly one acre. Freehold £2,700. Strongly recommended.—Photos and details from BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

## A SNIP AT £2,950

DAILY REACH, LONDON; SOUTH (most favourite district)—Beautiful modern RESIDENCE of distinctive charm; attractive panelled lounge hall, parquet floors, three reception, six bed, bath; garage; all main services; the most fascinating gardens; a picture TWO-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES. Without doubt an exceptional bargain. Unhesitatingly recommended.—Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 88, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

WILTS-DORSET BORDERS (amidst most beautiful country)—For SALE, stone-built COTTAGE-RESIDENCE dated 1706; three sitting, five bed, bath, kitchen, etc.; garage; pretty old-world matured garden; golf three miles, hunting three packs. Bargain £750.—Agents, MYDDELTON & MAJOR, Salisbury.

EGGINTON & SON  
15, FRIAR STREET, READING.  
Established 1863. Telephone No. 218.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED.



XVITH CENTURY RESIDENCE, about four miles from Reading; hunting with the Garth, and golf nearby. Four bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, and usual offices. The house is full of old oak beams, having leaded windows and old-fashioned fireplaces; garage and stabling; delightful garden with paddock; in all ten-and-a-half or three-and-a-half acres.—Illustrated particulars of the Agents, Messrs. EGGINTON and SON, 15, Friar Street, Reading.

£2,000 OR NEAR.—Imposing creeper-clad RESIDENCE, in nice part of Market Harborough. Hall, three reception, seven bed, bath, complete services; spacious garage; secluded gardens with tennis lawn. For SALE. Freehold, with possession.—Apply the Sole Agents, HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO., Market Harborough. (Tel. No. 11.)

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—For SALE with possession, picturesque Georgian RESIDENCE, facing south, with glorious views, on gravelly soil. Three lofty reception rooms, seven bed, bath, good offices; electric light, excellent water; stabling and farmery, lodge entrance, cottage and 32 acres (principally pasture); the whole forming an ideal small residential and sporting property. Bargain price, £7,500.—Apply Messrs. HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO., Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Tel. No. 11.)

OAKHAM COUNTRY.—For SALE with possession, pictureque Georgian RESIDENCE, facing south, with glorious views, on gravelly soil. Three lofty reception rooms, seven bed, bath, good offices; electric light, excellent water; stabling and farmery, lodge entrance, cottage and 32 acres (principally pasture); the whole forming an ideal small residential and sporting property. Bargain price, £7,500.—Apply Messrs. HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO., Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Tel. No. 11.)



BY AUCTION in October (unless previously sold privately)—"CRANFORD," ASHURST BRIDGE, NEW FOREST.—This most desirable small modern Freehold Residence in a rural situation, well back from a secondary road, approached by a drive, and containing three reception and five bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, and offices; own lighting, main water, modern drainage; about two acres, including tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, and paddock; double garage.—Auctioneers, WALLER & KING, F.A.I., Estate Agents, Southampton; Solicitors, Messrs. PEARCE, KEELE & HARFIELD, St. Michael Street, Southampton.

## BRUTON, KNOWLES &amp; CO.

ESTATE AGENTS,  
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,  
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,  
Telegrams: "Brutons, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER  
Telephone: No. 2267 (two lines).

ON THE COTSWOLDS (at Cleeve Hill, about four miles from Cheltenham).—For SALE, a stone-built COTTAGE RESIDENCE, about 700ft. up, commanding glorious views, in a very favourite and greatly sought after district; hall; two reception, five or six bedrooms, bath and usual offices; central heating, excellent gravitation water supply, modern sanitation; garage; well laid-out gardens and paddock; in all about three acres. Cleeve Hill Golf Course nearby. Trams and buses three minutes' walk. Price £2,200.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (E.46.)

GLOS (in charming old-world village, about two miles from Gloucester).—For SALE, or to be LET on Lease, delightful gabled RESIDENCE, in attractive grounds with good views, approached by drive. Lounge hall, two reception, seven bed and dressing, bath, usual offices; gas, Co.'s water, modern heated garage for three; about two-and-a-quarter acres. Vacant possession. Price for quick sale, £1,900, or rent on repairing lease, £100.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (F.5.)



LANDRINDOD WELLS.—For SALE, a most desirable RESIDENCE in perfect order facing south, with lovely open country views, near golf and station. The House stands in own grounds with lawn, gardens; large garage; three reception rooms, square hall with handsome staircase, nine bedrooms, boxroom, bathroom, hot line cupboard, very good kitchens, dry cellar.

COMPANY'S WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS.  
PRICE £3,500.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. BURTON & SON, Llandrindod Wells, Wales.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE.—EAST NEAR good golf, yachting, sea; main line, London two hours. Nice old House; three reception, five principal bedrooms, bathroom; pleasant garden, tennis lawns; garage. For SALE, with possession.—Apply FLICK & SON, Estate Agents, Saxmundham.

FOR SALE at RIPON, detached RESIDENCE, with three reception and six bedrooms; picturesque grounds, tennis lawn, and paddock; three-and-a-half acres in all. Electric light installed.—Apply P. BRAITHWAITE & SON, Land Agents, Ripon.

SOUTH SCOTLAND.—SHOOTING AND SHEEP FARMING (with fishing available).—For SALE Gentleman's old FAMILY RESIDENCE, beautifully situated and with historic associations, together with sheep farm and grazing lands extending to some 1,000 acres (or more if desired), with ample cottage accommodation. Fishing to be had in a river intersecting the Estate. Shooting: The Property possesses great possibilities as a shooting, though this has been neglected in recent years. Additional shooting can be had in the neighbourhood. The Sheep Farm, which could be readily let, is in itself a sound paying proposition, and a considerable amount of the land could be cultivated if desired.—Full particulars from Messrs. J. C. & A. STEUART, W.S., 25, Rutland Street, Edinburgh; or E. HOLMES, Estate Office, Castle-Douglas, who will arrange for inspection.

Sept. 28th, 1929.

## Supplement to COUNTRY LIFE.

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ESTATE  
AGENTS AND  
AUCTIONEERS.

## GIFFARD, ROBERTSON &amp; LUCEY

(SUCCESSIONS TO DIBBLIN &amp; SMITH)

106, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

Tel.:  
Grosvenor 1671  
(2 lines)NEAR CHELTENHAM.  
HIGH ON SOUTHERN SLOPE OF COTSWOLDS

## HORTICULTURAL INTEREST

attaches to this charming old Property, the garden having been planted by a late Director of Kew.  
Large drawing room, lounge, dining room, garden room, eight bedrooms, bathroom; independent boiler; stabling, garage, good drainage, etc.  
BEAUTIFUL AND VARIED VIEWS.  
Delightful old garden, full of rare plants; excellent pasture and ORCHARD.

SIX ACRES. FREEHOLD. FOR SALE.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON &amp; LUCEY, 106, Mount Street, W.1. Tel., Gros. 1671 and 2417.

## MESSRS. YOUNG &amp; GILLING

(Established over a Century.)

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.  
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN  
CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES  
WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

COTSWOLD VALE COUNTRY (with delightful views of the hills).—To be SOLD, the above attractive old stone-built and tiled RESIDENCE, approached by carriage drive, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, excellent domestic offices; electric light, modern drainage; flower and kitchen gardens, tennis lawn, viney; garages; paddock and productive orchard; in all some NINE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. PRICE £2,800.

## MESSRS. YOUNG &amp; GILLING

(Established over a Century.)

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.  
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

V.W.H. and Duke of Beaufort Hunts. With possession.

NORTH WILTS.—"LYDIARD HOUSE," LYDIARD MILLCOTT; three reception, eleven beds; excellent stabling, two cottages, 28 acres rich pasture, being a delightful compact Hunting Box. AUCTION at Goddard Arms, Swindon, Monday next.—Photographs, plans and particulars of Solicitors, SEWELL & RAWLINS, Cirencester; KINNEIR, JUPP & SOUTHAN, Swindon; or Auctioneers, HOBBS and CHAMBERS, Cirencester and Faringdon; AUGUSTUS A. HART, Swindon.



TO BE LET, "THE WARD COTTAGE," WEST-HOPE, picturesque rural surroundings; six miles from Craven Arms, Shropshire, three miles railway station; three bedrooms, parlour, etc.; garden.—Apply Messrs. HALL & STEAVENSON, Land Agents, College Hill, Shrewsbury.

Delightful uninterrupted sea and country views.

SUSSEX COAST (two miles from).—Very sunny HOUSE, all accommodation south side; away from traffic yet accessible; three reception, eight bed, two bath, no basement; terrace, two acres attractive grounds; garage, cottage (could let off); town services. Shooting available over 500 acres, nominal rent. Price, Freehold, £3,250; quite ready to go into.—Apply JOHN BRAY & SONS, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

## W. HUGHES &amp; SON, LTD.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents,  
38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.  
Phone: 1210 Bristol. Established 1832.

## VALE OF THE USK

In a part renowned for its sporting facilities.—A charming RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising an attractive old-fashioned Residence of hall, four reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath (h. and c.), with electric light, telephone, and stabling, garage cottage, and delightful grounds of

FOURTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES, with tennis lawn, etc., and stream, and rich pastureland.

PRICE £3,000.

or £2,000 without the pastureland.

Full particulars from W. HUGHES &amp; SON, LTD., as above. (17,828.)



## NORTH CORNISH COAST

Delightful modern Freehold RESIDENCE, standing in tastefully laid-out grounds of about half-an-acre, in a picked and sheltered position, and with electric light and heat, Co.'s water and main drainage, and containing entrance hall, two reception (each 20ft. by 14ft.), five bedrooms, good domestic offices; separate hot water system; bath (h. and c.); also toolhouse and good garage.

PRICE £2,500.

Immediate possession.

Full particulars from W. HUGHES &amp; SON, LTD., as above. (17,835.)

## HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES

including

SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS,

WALLER &amp; KING, F.A.I.

ESTATE AGENTS,

THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON.

Business Established over 100 years.

SURREY, 22 MILES LONDON  
HIGH UP, OVERLOOKING A COMMON.AN UNUSUALLY WELL-FITTED RESIDENCE,  
WITH MANY ATTRACTIONS.

LARGE ROOMS. PLENTY OF LIGHT. SOUTH ASPECT.  
Three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, MAIN ELECTRICITY, WATER AND DRAINAGE, MODEL COTTAGE. EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD GARDEN, Tennis court, first-rate orchard, strawberry beds.

THREE ACRES.

REASONABLE PRICE.

Inspection has shown that this property is of special merit.

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON &amp; LUCEY, 106, Mount Street, W.1. Tel., Gros. 1671.

## STUART HEPBURN &amp; CO.

39-41, BROMPTON ROAD, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3  
Telephone: Kensington 9320 (4 lines).  
Telegrams: "Appraisal, Knights, London."

## FAMOUS SURREY BEAUTY SPOT



BETWEEN DORKING AND GUILDFORD.  
PICTURESQUE OLD-STYLE COTTAGE, RESIDENCE, high above the road, with delightful views; four bedrooms, living room, bathroom (h. and c.), kitchen, offices, etc.; CO.'S WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT and GAS shortly available.

HALF-AN-ACRE. SANDY SUBSOIL.  
£1,100. FREEHOLD.

LEATHERHEAD, PACHESHAM PARK, surrounded by the Leatherhead Golf Course, on an Acre of pleasantly wooded land. HOUSE to be SOLD; three reception, five bed, dressing room, two bathrooms, maids' sitting room, large wardrobes and lavatory basins built in all bedrooms; centrally heated throughout. Co.'s water, gas, electric, refrigerator, water softener, wireless points to all rooms. No possibility of beautiful views being encroached on; eighteen miles Hyde Park Corner, 34 miles to sea, 29 minutes electric train every 20 minutes to Waterloo or Victoria. £4,900, Freehold.—COOMBS, Estate Office, Pachesham Park, Leatherhead.

LAND, ESTATES  
AND OTHER PROPERTIES  
WANTED

WANTED by amateur gardener, a well-timbered ESTATE, up to 200 acres, within about 30 miles of London. Site and soil of first importance; condition of House immaterial. Private offers requested.—HUGH G. C. SPENCER, 9, Weymouth Street, London, W.1.

A WELL-KNOWN K.C. is seeking to BUY A HOUSE of distinction, containing about ten to twelve bedrooms and with, say, 20 to 30 acres of land, including established gardens. The property must be within 20 miles of Town by road, absolutely quiet and away from main roads. Queen Anne or Georgian type favoured. Up to £10,000 would be paid.—Write "Silk," c/o JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, London, W.1.

ESTATE OFFICES,  
RUGBY.  
18, BENNETT'S HILL,  
BIRMINGHAM.

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM.

44, ST. JAMES' PLACE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.  
140, HIGH ST., OXFORD  
AND CHIPPING NORTON.



### IN A CHARMING SITUATION AMIDST THE COTSWOLD HILLS

THIS MOST COMFORTABLE AND COMPLETE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, with stone mullions and stone-tiled roof, stands some 400ft. above sea level, thoroughly well sheltered, with very pleasing views over finely timbered and diversified country. It dates from about 1660 with a later addition in character and is absolutely complete in every detail. There is a comfortable central hall, three reception rooms, the drawing room being 24ft. by 18ft., and one room with paneling of the Queen Anne period. A most beautiful old staircase of the Charles II. period gives access to the bed and dressing rooms and three bathrooms. The domestic offices have been largely reconstructed.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, ETC.

SMALL HUNTING STABLES (three horses), DOUBLE GARAGE AND COTTAGE.

VERY CHARMING GROUNDS, ORCHARD AND MEADOW; in all

ABOUT TEN ACRES.

THE PROPERTY IS ALMOST SURROUNDED BY A LARGE ESTATE.

Inspected and very highly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W.1.; and BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Albion Chambers, Gloucester.

### MEDFORD HOUSE, MICKLETON, GLOS

AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE. £1,500 PROBABLY ACCEPTED.

AN UNTOUCHED XVII CENTURY COTSWOLD HOUSE, about three miles from Honeybourne Junction and Campden Stations, eight miles from Stratford-on-Avon.

IN THE CHARACTERISTIC STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE WITH UNTOUCHED FEATURES, INCLUDING: STONE MULLIONED WINDOWS. DENTILLED CORNICES. HANDBOME STONE VASES ON THE COURTYARD PIERS. STONE PEDIMENT. PANELLED ROOM.

Three living rooms, four bedrooms, attics.

OUTBUILDINGS AND WALLED GARDENS; IN ALL NEARLY

TWO ACRES.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W.1.

KENT (between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells).—To LET, Furnished, a charming RESIDENCE, situated amidst unspoiled rural surroundings and easy of access to London by fast train service. Four sitting rooms, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms, servants' hall; central heating; stabling, garage, two cottages. BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND MEADOWLAND; in all about FIFTEEN ACRES. RENT £300 PER ANNUM. Long Lease.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W.1. (LR 8764.)

HERTFORDSHIRE.—GENUINE OLD TUDOR HOUSE, in rural district one mile from station and under 30 miles from London; 300ft. up. Three sitting rooms, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms. MAIN WATER, ACETYLENE GAS. STABLING AND GARAGE. COTTAGE. WITH 40 ACRES, £6,000. " 14 ACRES, £5,000. " 8 ACRES, £4,500. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W.1. (LR 874.)

### HASLEMERE, ENGLAND'S BEAUTY SPOT

#### A GIGANTIC BARGAIN ALTHOUGH ALTOGETHER DELIGHTFUL.

Owing to the death of the Owner, there is for SALE in the above district a small RESIDENTIAL FARM of 71 ACRES (MOSTLY PASTURE), occupying a most glorious situation. Quaint old-fashioned FARMHOUSE, modernised up to date, containing seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, two reception rooms. The late Owner made a hobby of the place and spent a great deal of time and money in producing a perfect set of modern buildings for his pedigree dairy herd.

THE WOODLANDS included afford excellent cover for game, and on this and adjoining lands 500 pheasants have been reared this season. A small stream on the Property could be much improved and should provide some trout fishing. Both the House and buildings are lighted by electricity, and

THE WHOLE IS TO BE SOLD FOR £4,000, which is much less than half of what it has cost.

RUMSEY & RUMSEY  
LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.  
Telephone 2955.

#### ESTATES WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN HAMPSHIRE, small RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE of 100-300 ACRES. Old-fashioned Residence preferred; modern conveniences not essential. Price up to £10,000.—Apply GOWER, c/o RUMSEY & RUMSEY.

£20,000 WILL BE PAID for a really well-equipped COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the NEW FOREST. Area of lands from 50-100 acres.—Apply EARL, c/o RUMSEY & RUMSEY.

ANXIOUS TO BUY IN DORSETSHIRE, ESTATE of 500-1,000 ACRES. Historic Mansion preferred; good hunting district essential.—Owners of Solicitors please communicate with RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

#### AUCTION SALES BY RUMSEY & RUMSEY.

AT A LOW RESERVE. Owner returning abroad.

HAMPSHIRE. Four miles Lympstone. Five miles Brockenhurst.

A VERY DESIRABLE COMPACT RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, including the old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE, known as

"HORDLE GRANGE," HORDLE, containing nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom (h. and c.), four reception rooms, complete domestic offices; all modern conveniences; stabling, garage and outbuildings; charming grounds, together with several enclosures of pastureland; in all about

57 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION, in one or three lots, on October 3rd next (unless Sold by Private Treaty in the meantime).—Illustrated particulars can be obtained from RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

#### SOUTH HAMPSHIRE.

ON HIGH GROUND WITH VIEWS EXTENDING TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT. Lympstone three-and-a-half miles, Brockenhurst three miles, Bournemouth fourteen miles. Hunting, shooting, fishing, yachting.

THE DESIRABLE FREEHOLD SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE known as

"CLAYWOOD," SWAY.

Seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom (h. and c.), two reception rooms, compact offices; excellent stabling, garage and outbuildings; beautifully timbered grounds and paddock; in all about

FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION at a low reserve, on October 14th, 1929 (unless Sold by Private Treaty in the meantime).

Full particulars may be obtained from the Agents, RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

### FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET



TO BE LET, until March, 1930, a well Furnished CHATEAU, situated in the delightful Vale of Aylesbury; centre of hunting. The house is surrounded by delightful woods in about six-and-a-half acres, away from all main road traffic. Two large reception rooms, billiard room with full-size table, lounge hall, five bedrooms, bathroom, maid's sitting room; constant hot water, electric light, telephone, and wireless; stabling and garage.—Rent and further particulars write "A 8176," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

TO BE LET, furnished, "SEAFIELD COURT," Rustington, Littlehampton, from October 1st next; eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms; good garden; electric light; gas cooking; garage; delightfully situated on the sea. Low rent for winter months.—Apply E. EZRA, Esq., Lock, Partridge Green, Sussex.

SIDMOUTH.—To LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, delightfully situated, standing high, near shops and sea; four bedrooms, two sitting rooms; service arranged; very good cooking. Long let.—"N." Sunnycroft.

### LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY, PROPERTY within the New Forest, area about 50 acres; House about ten bedrooms, including domestic accommodation, three or four reception rooms. Price dependent on condition of Property; photograph of House essential, photos returned.—Write to Box 588, c/o STREET'S, 8, Serle Street, W.C.2.

COLONIAL, shortly returning from the Argentine, is desirous of acquiring for complete cash payment, a well-fitted COUNTRY RESIDENCE in established gardens and small amount of parkland for two or three horses; about eight or ten bedrooms, but must have one really large reception room. Preference given to counties of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Hampshire; other districts not cold or bleak entertained if picturesque and affording good society. Representative now in England will inspect any likely Properties.—Capt. T. B., 7, Elmer Gardens, Edgware.

### SUSSEX

WITH COMMON RIGHTS ON ASHDOWN FOREST.

PICTURESQUE VERY ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, in lovely surroundings away from main roads. Three reception, six bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, scullery, pantry; garage two cars, stabling, good outbuildings, cottage; electric light, central heating, lavatory basins; particularly charming garden with beautiful forest background, paved paths and formal beds, lawns, tennis court, many fine trees, two ponds, well-stocked kitchen garden, large orchard, fields and woodland; in all thirteen acres. Price £5,500.—Apply "A 8179," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

TO LET, "HORTON HOUSE," about two miles from DEVIZES (Wiltshire).—Accommodation: Hall, four reception rooms, commodious domestic offices, eight bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), and w.c.; lawn, flower gardens, and good vegetable garden; stabling and garage; electric light (own plant), water laid on. Rent, £110 per annum (inclusive of rates).—For further particulars and order to view apply T. H. S. FERRIS & SON, Auctioneers, Devizes.

### FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED

WANTED TO RENT immediately for twelve months with option to renew, Furnished or Unfurnished, small COUNTRY HOUSE of character, standing in its own grounds and well away from areas under development. Accommodation required not less than three reception, seven bed, two bathrooms, servants' hall and modern domestic conveniences. Reasonable rent for suitable House.—GRINDLAY & CO., 54, Parliament Street, S.W.1.

### SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

#### SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH SHOOTINGS AND FISHINGS  
TO LET AND FOR SALE.

Send Note of Requirements to  
WALKER, FRASER & STEELE,  
ESTATE AGENTS,  
32, South Castle Street, Edinburgh.

74, Bath Street, Glasgow.  
Telegrams: "GROUSE."

#### FOR SALE AND TO LET,

SHOOTINGS AND PROPERTIES  
IN THE MOST SPORTING PART OF SCOTLAND.

E. HOLMES, F.L.A.S.,  
ESTATE OFFICE, CASTLE-DOUGLAS.

BEST SHOOTING ESTATES (England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales).—200 to LET (several castles); GUNS; charming Estates, Scotland, £13,000; Suffolk, £32,000; Sussex, £3,500, £13,700; Hants, £8,000, £43,000; Kent, £9,500; Northumberland, £130,000; Glos, £95,000; Hotels—Isle of Wight, £19,000; Paris, £90,000; (1,000 hotels).—HADLEY, F.A.I., 45, Waterloo Street, Hove.

**Telegrams:**  
"Wood, Agents (Audley),  
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**JOHN D. WOOD & CO.**  
6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1.  
(For continuation of advertisements see page xi.)

**ADJOINING BURGH HEATH.**  
ONE MILE FROM THE  
**WALTON HEATH GOLF LINKS**  
AND ONLY SEVENTEEN MILES FROM TOWN, BY A FIRST-CLASS ROAD  
A REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY  
OF DISTINCTION.  
Including this fine example of modern architecture in the Queen Anne style, situated in the centre of 30 ACRES of wooded grounds, approached by two long drives.

Vestibule, large hall with galleried staircase, four reception rooms, seven best bedrooms, two bachelors' bedrooms, six servants' bedrooms, five bathrooms, three menservants' bedrooms in separate wing.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.  
STABLING FOR EIGHT HORSES.  
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.  
FIVE GOOD COTTAGES.

THE BEAUTIFUL INFORMAL GARDENS are sheltered by a deep belt of woodland, intersected by hundreds of yards of winding grass paths, double tennis lawn with pavilion, pond garden, broad stretches of ornamental lawn; in all about 30 ACRES.

Recommended with absolute confidence to anyone requiring a really choice Residential Property near a first-class golf course, and within 50 minutes by road of Town.—For further particulars and photographs apply to JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (H/21,219.)

**Telephone:**  
Grosvenor 3273  
(5 lines).



**MID NORFOLK**  
IN MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY BETWEEN SWAFFHAM AND NORWICH.  
AN OUTSTANDINGLY ATTRACTIVE LITTLE ESTATE OF  
333 ACRES,  
IN A RING FENCE, INCLUDING A  
TWO-STORIED MODERNISED HOUSE,  
in splendid order, pleasantly situated in a small park with long drive approach.  
Three reception rooms measuring 33ft. 6in. by 20ft., 31ft. by 28ft. 6in., and 26ft by 20ft., eight good bedrooms and bathroom, cloakroom.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.  
WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL.  
STABLING, GARAGE, AND THREE GOOD COTTAGES.  
UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.  
HOME FARM LET AT £378 PER ANNUM.  
SHOOTING. HUNTING. GOLF.  
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,  
AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.  
Strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (81,783)

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**NOTTS AND WEST RIDING BORDERS**  
BETWEEN WORKSOP AND BAWTRY.  
East Retford six miles, Doncaster twelve miles, Nottingham is 33 miles distant, and Sheffield seventeen miles. Intersected by the Great North Road at Barnby Moor. The beautiful Dukeries District and Sherwood Forest are close by.

IN LOTS. FREEHOLD  
THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY,  
"THE BLYTH HALL ESTATE," BLYTH, EXTENDING TO ABOUT 3,216 ACRES,  
including (as a Lot) with small or large areas,

THE FINE WILLIAM AND MARY RESIDENCE, "BLYTH HALL,"  
SITUATED IN FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH LAKE OF FOURTEEN ACRES,  
and containing halls, five reception rooms, billiard room, twelve principal and eleven secondary and servants' bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms. Electric light, central heating, modern drainage, ample water.

FIFTEEN CAPITAL (MIXED AND DAIRYING FARMS  
with good houses and substantial premises, and

VIRTUALLY THE WHOLE OF THE PICTURESQUE VILLAGE OF BLYTH,  
having electric lighting mains available, comprising two fully-licensed hotels, "The Friary," Tickhill; "Wilton Lodge," Blyth. Four secondary residences, several smallholdings, and over 100 cottages, shops and business premises. Valuable building and accommodation lands, 250 acres of woodlands.  
THE WHOLE, EXCLUDING THE MANSION AND LANDS IN HAND, PRODUCING ABOUT £4,780 PER ANNUM,

which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of meanwhile) by JOHN D. WOOD & Co. at an early date.—Solicitors, Messrs. HOULDITCH, ANSTEY & THOMPSON, Southernhay, Exeter. Auctioneers' Offices, 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1.



**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**  
WHADDON CHASE COUNTRY; one mile Leighton Buzzard Station; 39 London.  
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

THE PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY, known as "THE MARTINS," LINSLADE. The picturesque gabled RESIDENCE is approached by a long carriage drive and is surrounded by beautiful old gardens. Accommodation: Hall, nine bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms, two bathrooms; electric light, central heating, gas; garage, two cottages, stabling.

THE CHARMING GROUNDS include rock and water gardens, tennis lawn; fishing, boathouse, and excellent boating, two paddocks; in all about SEVEN ACRES. A further eighteen-and-a-half acres of grassland is rented. For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously Sold) by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1929, at 2.30 p.m.—Solicitors, Messrs. ELLIS PEIRS & CO., 17, Albemarle Street, London, W. 1; Auctioneers, JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

**WILTS**  
In the best centre of the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt, and within three miles of polo grounds; one mile of pretty old world town and station.

A CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE  
equipped with all labour saving devices, enjoying a secluded position, and containing:  
Four reception, eight best bed (seven with h. and c.), four servants' bedrooms, two bathrooms, capital offices, including servants' hall and brushing room.

STABLING FOR SEVEN. LARGE GARAGE.  
Hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen garden and field.

COMPANY'S WATER.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS. 'PHONE.  
CERTIFIED DRAINAGE.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 61,197.)

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.**

# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W.1

BY DIRECTION OF SIR HERBERT AUSTIN, K.B.E.

## WORCESTERSHIRE



BY DIRECTION OF S. E. SAUNDERS, ESQ., O.B.E.

## A YACHTSMAN'S HOME.

## ISLE OF WIGHT

## A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

known as

## ST. THOMAS, EAST COWES.

A SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSE, in a magnificent position, commanding some of the FINEST MARINE VIEWS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE ISLAND.

Accommodation: Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eleven bedrooms, one dressing room, two bathrooms, and complete offices.

Part central heated, electric light, telephone, main drainage, Company's water.

Garage for two cars, useful outbuildings.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, sloping lawns, rock garden, hard tennis court, tea-house, paddock.

## NINE ACRES.

## UNRIVALLED YACHTING FACILITIES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK &amp; RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

Three miles from Bromsgrove.

## THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

## LICKEY GRANGE, BROMSGROVE.

THE MODERN GABLED RESIDENCE is finely situated on the Lickey Hills, and contains entrance hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, winter garden, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, and offices.

Electric light, central heating, modern drainage, ample water supply, telephone, Stabling, garage, and outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, orchard; valuable park pastureland; in all about

## 81 ACRES.

Valuable road frontages.

## FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

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## SUSSEX

In a favourite part of the county, near a station.



## AN ATTRACTIVE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT RESIDENCE

with tiled roof and stone mullioned windows, protected on two sides by a high brick wall and entered from a walled courtyard.

Accommodation: Five reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Above, approached by two staircases, are ten bedrooms, bathroom, and servants' accommodation. Telephone, good water supply; stabling and garage for two cars, chauffeur's cottage. THE WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS include paved terrace, lawns, tennis lawn, flower garden, herbaceous borders, vegetable garden, and small paddock, with fruit trees; in all over

## FOUR ACRES

FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF £4,500.

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## HERTFORDSHIRE

One mile from station, 45 minutes by rail from London, and 25 miles by road.

## A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

THE COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE stands on high ground, facing south and west and overlooking a wide expanse of beautifully wooded undulating country. It is approached by a drive with Bungalow Lodge at entrance, and contains hall, three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, and complete offices.

Stabling and garage premises.

OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS, shaded by specimen conifers and including tennis lawn, rose garden and large walled garden with ranges of heated glasshouses.

LARGE ORCHARD AND PADDOCK. In all about

## EIGHT ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE.

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BY DIRECTION OF G. A. BRITTAINE, ESQ.

## AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

## A YACHTSMAN'S HOME.

## CORNISH COAST

Two miles from Falmouth by sea, eighteen miles from Truro.

## THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

## TANREGO, ST. MAWES.

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, in one of the finest positions in St. Mawes, standing high and commanding glorious views of the harbour and quay, Pendennis Castle and St. Mawes Castle. The House faces south-west and south-east, and contains study, morning room, dining room, five bedrooms, three bathrooms, and excellent offices, and has been designed for working with a minimum of domestic labour. Electric plugs are fitted to every room and most of the floors are of teak; hot and cold water to every bedroom; private electric light plant of exceptional capacity; Company's and well water, main drainage.

Large garage with chauffeur's room.

WELL-PLANNED GARDENS of about

## AN ACRE.

with terraces and tennis lawn. Yachting and sea fishing in Falmouth Harbour.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK &amp; RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,  
AND  
WALTON & LEE,

{ 20, Hanover Square, W.1.  
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.  
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.  
Bridge Road, Welwyn Garden City.

(Knight, Frank &amp; Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xiv., xv. and xxvii.)

Telephones:  
314 Mayfair (8 lines).  
3066  
20146 Edinburgh.  
327 Ashford, Kent.  
248 Welwyn Garden.

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

### THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W.1

#### TO LOVERS OF A GARDEN. KENT, NEAR ASHFORD

TO BE SOLD.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE of attractive old-fashioned type.



Four spacious reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, excellent servants' accommodation and offices. **ALL MODERN CONVENiences.**

GARAGE. STABLING. COTTAGE.

SINGULARLY DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, iris beds with over 100 prize varieties and other choice and rare planting, spacious lawns, kitchen garden, glasshouses and orchard; in all about

FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,000. WITH POSSESSION.  
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(27,151.)

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Three-quarters of a mile from Broadway Station, eight miles from Moreton-in-Marsh (with express services to London). THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY  
GREY GABLES, BROADWAY.



THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, originally built in the reign of Henry VII, and enlarged in Jacobean times, is of typical Cotswold architecture with stone walls and stone-tiled roof, and stands well back from the road in the picturesque Cotswold village of Broadway. It contains three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three bathrooms and complete offices.

Main water and drainage. Electric light. Central heating. Garage and outbuildings. Well-planned PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis lawns, rose garden and orchards; in all about

FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Hunting with the North Cotswold and Heythrop and Warwickshire Foxhounds.

Golf on the Cotswolds.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on Thursday, October 24th, 1929, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold Privately).  
Solicitors, Messrs. DEES & THOMPSON, 117, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

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Three minutes from golf links, five minutes from a station.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

A MODERN RESIDENCE,

facing south and occupying a fine position on high ground with an excellent view extending to the sea.



THE HOUSE stands back from the road, is well sheltered and is approached by a drive. Hall, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, one dressing room, bathroom, and offices. Central heating. Companies' electric light, gas and water.

Main drains.

Recently redecorated and in high-class condition, both inside and outside. GARAGE. WELL LAID-OUT GROUNDS, tennis court, flower garden, fruit and vegetable gardens; in all about

TWO ACRES.

Additional land could possibly be acquired.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK &amp; RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,040.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,  
AND

WALTON &amp; LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W.1.  
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.  
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.  
Bridge Road, Welwyn Garden City.

Telephones:

314 Mayfair (8 lines).

3066 Edinburgh.

327 Ashford, Kent.

248 Welwyn Garden.

(Knight, Frank &amp; Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xiv. xv. and xxvi.)

AT REDUCED PRICES.  
£6,250 WITH THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

#### HARROW

Ten miles from London (Marble Arch), with excellent train service; 350ft. above sea level.



AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE.

IN THE BEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE DISTRICT, and facing almost due south. The House, part of which dates from 1765, stands back about 450ft. from the London Road, and contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, conservatory, twelve bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms and complete offices; electric light, Company's water, central heating, modern drainage; garage, entrance lodge, two cottages.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS, with hard and grass tennis courts, shrubbery walks and rose garden, orchard and paddock; in all about

SIX ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK &amp; RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (23,009.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE A. C. WALTER, ESQ.

#### WALTON-ON-THAMES

Close to the River and within a short distance of the S.R. Station.

THE ATTRACTIVE, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,  
NETHERCLIFFE, ASHLEY ROAD.

Containing hall, four reception rooms, five bedrooms, bath room, excellent domestic offices.

GARAGE.

GARDEN OF ABOUT ONE ACRE.

VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

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Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK &amp; RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square W.1.

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Two miles from Station on the London-Cambridge Road; 23 miles from London.



A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

THE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE stands on a southern slope of a hill and enjoys wide and pleasant views over an expanse of rural country. It contains hall, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, two bathrooms and offices, outside billiard room; outbuildings, and glasshouse; ample water supply, electric light, central heating, telephone.

WELL-PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS with hard and grass tennis courts, broad lawns studded with conifers and a large and productive orchard; seven acres of pasture, with long frontage to the Cambridge Road; in all about THIRTEEN ACRES.

PRICE £3,500.

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One hour to Liverpool Street; six miles Chelmsford.

£2,600 (OR NEAR OFFER).

**A FREEHOLD, WELL-APPOINTED, COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOUSE;** electric light, radiators, telephone, modern sanitation; six bedrooms, modern bathroom, three reception rooms, etc.; carriage drive, shady gardens.

Two garages.

Man's rooms.

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Stocked fruit garden.

## ABOUT TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

High. South aspect.

## IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Recommended by MAPLE &amp; CO., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W.1.



"HIGHFIELD," LITTLE DUNMOW, ESSEX.

**ARTISTIC AND ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING, BRICK-BUILT BUNGALOW-TYPE HOUSE FOR SALE**, cost £1,600, accept £1,250; owner going abroad. Seven rooms (two large), bath (b. and c.), very large attic over all containing well lighted studio; garden and meadow; in all two acres; large concrete floor garage, outhouses. Three minutes Felstead Station, and near Felstead Boys' School.—Write Owner, as above.

## FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

TO BE LET.

**SNETTISHAM** (close to Sandringham, Norfolk).—Furnished old Queen Anne HOUSE; eleven bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms, two bathrooms, usual offices; electric light, good water supply, telephone; charming garden, three-and-a-half acres, including tennis court and kitchen garden; gardener left; garage (two cars) and stables (three horses); rooms for chauffeur. House is well situated two miles from sea, five miles from Hunstanton, golf, etc.; one mile from station and church. It is a delightful old country house, entirely shut off from the road.—Full particulars from SYDNEY W. MILES, Estate Office, King's Lynn

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**MUST BE ON A GOLF COURSE**—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a medium-size RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, within 70 miles of London. The house, with about twelve bedrooms and all modern conveniences. Market price paid for suitable place.—Particulars to "H. N. H." Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE** (preferably in Bucks or Herts, within an hour of London), a gentleman's medium-sized RESIDENCE; eight to ten bedrooms, with all modern conveniences; attractive gardens and paddock; lodge or cottage. Price not exceeding £8,000.—Please send particulars to Mr. J. E. PLUMRIDGE, 7, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.1.

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WOODLAND, from which is obtained a wonderful vista of Thames Valley, including the well-known "Castle Peep" (illustrated). Gas, electricity, water available; five minutes car from G.W. Ry. and S.W. Ry., quarter of a mile to main bus route.—Further particulars from Vendor, BRUCE N. DENNEY, 88, Peacock Street, Windsor.

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"EASIER HOUSEWORK"

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Crown 8vo. 240 pages with 158 illustrations.

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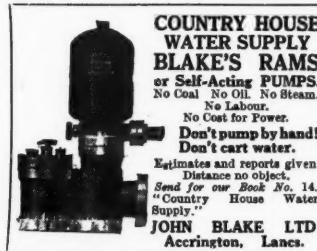
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*(The Property of JAMES ISMAY).***TURKEYS** at 2/6 per lb., carriage paid.**CHICKEN**—Milk-fattened (rough plucked) at 1/10 per lb. (trussing 6d. extra), carriage paid.**SAUSAGES**—1 lb. 1/8; 2 lbs. 3/3; 3 lbs. 4/6, carriage paid.**BACON**—Smoked, whole sides, about 60 lbs. at 1/6 per lb., carriage paid.

" " " half-sides (fore-quarter, about 30 lbs.), at 1/5 per lb., carriage paid.

" " " half-sides (hind-quarter, about 30 lbs.), at 1/8 per lb., carriage paid.

**DOUBLE CREAM CHEESE** at 2/6 each, carriage paid (orders must be received Mondays for despatch on Thursdays.)**CHEDDAR LOAF (Truckle) CHEESE** about 10 lbs. at 1/6 per lb., carriage paid.**FARM HOUSE CHEDDAR CHEESE**, cut not less than 6 lbs. at 1/4 per lb., carriage paid.*Deal direct with the Producer, and write to the Estate Office.***IWERNE MINSTER, Blandford, DORSET**

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No Coal. No Steam.

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GOTHIC FURNITURE  
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ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL**

LEADING FAMILY HOTEL. Facing sea and own grounds (3 acres). Central Heating. Telephone 40.

**EXCELLENT HUNTING CENTRE.  
"THE HAYCOCK"  
WANSFORD - IN - ENGLAND,  
PETERBOROUGH.**

FITZWILLIAM, WOODLAND,  
PYTCLEY & COTTESMORE.  
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND STABLING.  
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BOWDON HYDRO.  
(CHESHIRE).**

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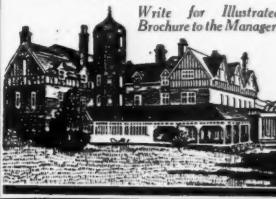
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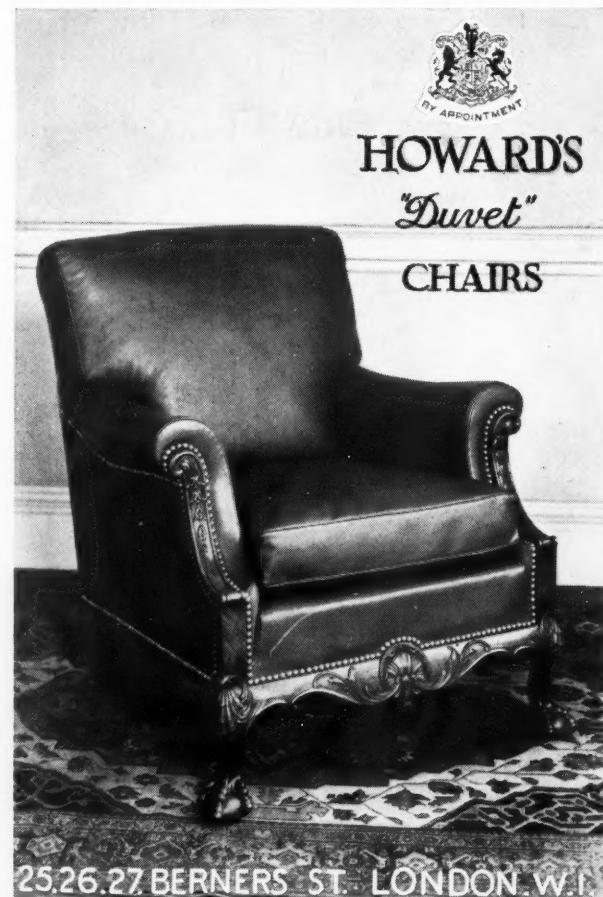
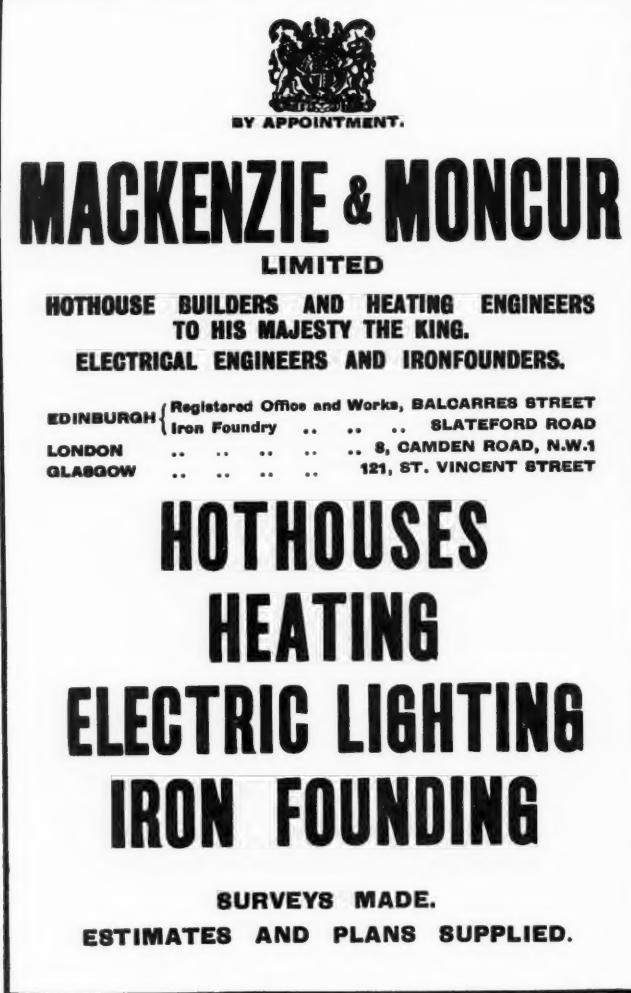
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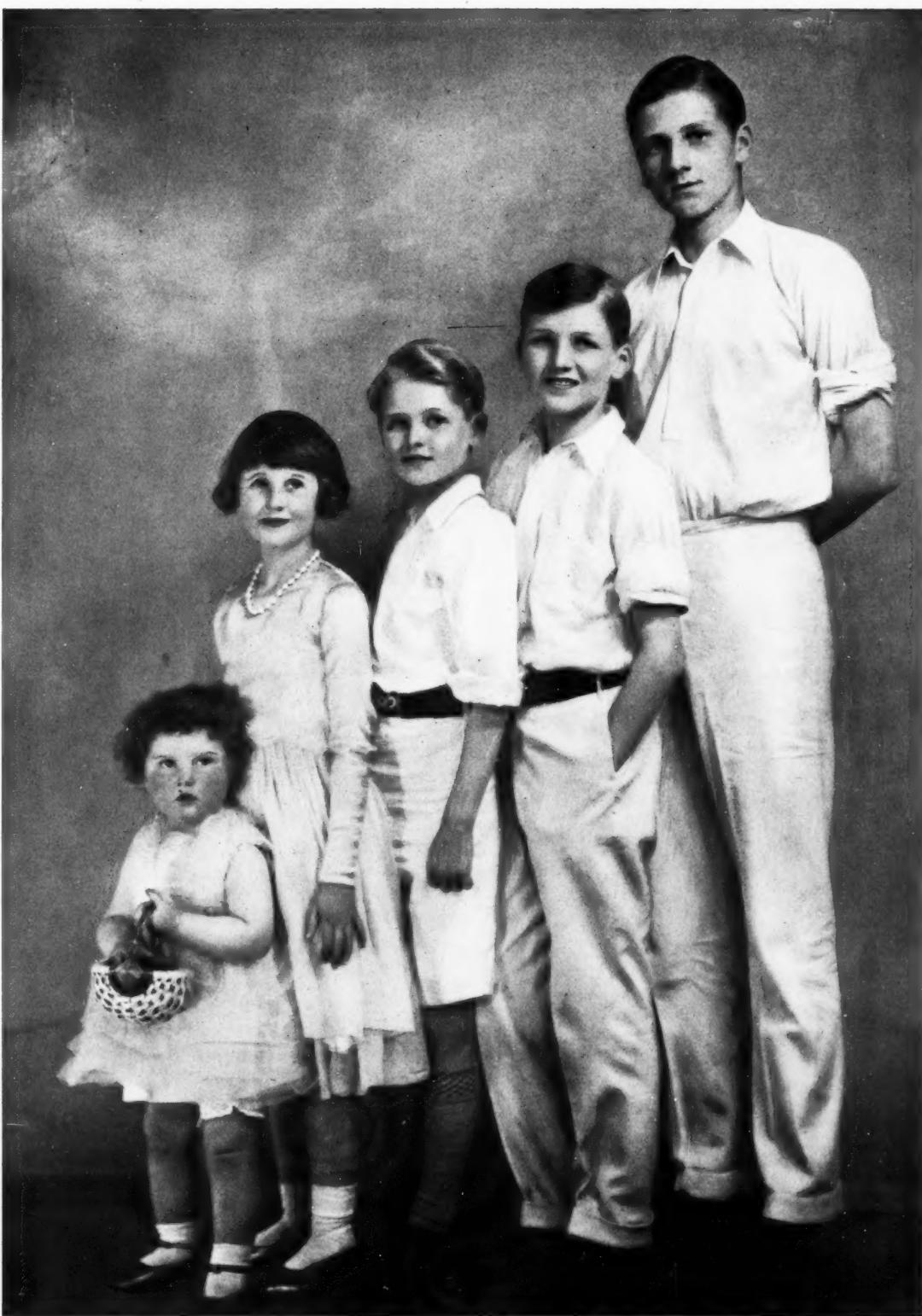


# COUNTRY LIFE

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## EDITORIAL NOTICE

The Editor will be glad to consider any MSS., photographs and sketches submitted to him, if accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for return, if unsuitable.

COUNTRY LIFE undertakes no responsibility for loss or injury to such MSS., photographs or sketches, and only publication in COUNTRY LIFE can be taken as evidence of acceptance.

## Sugar Beet Costs and Returns

THE Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford has issued the fourth of its series of reports on the costs of and returns from growing sugar beet. These returns have been obtained from 448 growers located in all the chief beet-growing counties in England and Wales, and they have been analysed so that they show not only the yields, but also the actual profits which have resulted from different methods of treatment. The fifth report is now in course of preparation, but a preliminary statement has been issued to show the results obtained by 415 growers during the 1928-29 season. The value of this supplementary publication will be readily appreciated, since it familiarises with the seasonal results those who are concerned in the cultivation of this important crop, and shows the general progress which growers are undoubtedly making.

For some reason or other, most of these surveys of crop results have dealt with newly introduced crops; but their value is so considerable that, it is to be hoped, all crops before long will be methodically surveyed so that growers may have complete sets of statistics to help them. Sugar beet has had good claims for early consideration because it is a crop which is only grown for a definite market at a definite price. Its establishment in this country is largely due to the granting of a subsidy. As this subsidy is to last for a limited period, it is necessary that growers and economists alike should be acquainted with the actual costs under varying conditions, for knowledge of this kind should prove of great benefit when the subsidy is withdrawn.

The report contains some interesting observations on the progress and success achieved by growers, and, indeed, it would be most unsatisfactory if growers had not benefited from their first experiences. In the early years the crop was grown on most types of soil, but gradually farmers are realising that it can only be grown successfully where the soil conditions are favourable. Beet is not a suitable subject for strong land cultivation, so that it is mainly grown on light or medium soils. Climatic factors were at one time regarded as important even in this country, but while in actual fact the crop is grown principally in the eastern counties, it is interesting to observe that some very successful results have also been obtained in the west of England.

Costs of cultivation are naturally dependent on the type of soil and the season experienced. In this connection it is interesting to note that growers on light soils find that their labour costs are lower, even though their crop yields are poorer, than those on stronger soils. Labour costs constitute the main charge in beet growing, but the progressive tendency for these to diminish year by year indicates that an increasing use is being made of labour-saving methods. The importance of this can be realised from the fact that about 30 per cent. of the gross expenditure incurred represents direct wages—which means that beet-growing is one of the branches of agriculture best able to retain labour on the land.

One of the most important sections of the report is that which describes the results obtained from the use of manures. From what has been said above, it might be assumed that the sole object in beet growing should be the cutting down of the costs of cultivation. But this is only true up to a point, for efficiency should be the first consideration. Thus there is substantial evidence that the more efficient the preparation of the soil, even though it adds to the cost, the better are the yields. The time of sowing is also of importance. It was thought at one time that sowing before May 1st increased the number of bolting plants, but this is not always the case. General experience indicates that the early-sown crops give the heaviest yield, which is what one would naturally expect, seeing that a longer growing period is available. It would be very unsafe, however, to dogmatise on this point, for conditions vary in different parts. Where there is risk of damage resulting to early-sown crops from late frosts, the Oxford figures appear to indicate that there is some justification for curtailing expenditure both on labour and manures.

Other points which are noted in the report are the effects on the yield produced by narrow spacing of the rows and the use of artificial manures. The figures, however, which possess most interest are the annual cash profits that have been obtained. The records show that, of the past five years, 1927 is the only bad year that has been experienced.

## Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece is a charming group of the five children of the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, David, Richard, Patrick, Barbara and Ann, the eldest of whom was born in 1914 and the youngest in 1927. Lady Mary Crichton is the daughter of the second Earl of Dartrey and the Hon. Sir George Crichton, K.C.V.O., a son of the fourth Earl of Erne.

\*\* It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.



## COUNTRY NOTES.

THE threat which is hanging over Friday Street is one which may descend on any privately owned beauty spot in an area where the local authorities have failed to take advantage of the Town-planning Act. Friday Street itself lies within the area administered by the Dorking Rural District Council, and although a committee has now been formed to draw up a scheme in which Friday Street would be scheduled as a "special rural area," the scheme is not yet completed and, therefore, not sanctioned. The Severells estate, which Sir Frederick Richmond is offering for sale, is a keypoint in the lovely stretch of wooded country between Dorking and Leith Hill. It includes the beautiful wooded bank which comes down to Friday Street itself and whose trees almost shut in the east side of the village. Any development of this estate, either by the sale of timber or the building of bungalows, would seriously impair the beauty of this charming valley. The land, however, is private property and the owner is entirely within his rights in selling it. It is a delicate situation. But in a place of this kind money values are the least important values, and to save this enchanting corner of Surrey as it is known and loved by many thousands of Englishmen would be more than worth any possible monetary advantage that might be gained by its exploitation for building purposes.

FRIDAY STREET, however, is but one of the many beautiful places in this country whose charm is threatened. During the last few weeks we have heard of dangers to Guildford from the proposed construction of a new by-pass road, to the Downs from electrical developments, to the Lakes from the widespread increase of noise and traffic, besides the possible destruction of two water mills, at Houghton and St. Osyth. These threats which arise one after another with such alarming rapidity show only too clearly how inadequate are the powers, private or public, for protecting amenity. The Master of Trinity, in addressing a recent conference at Cambridge, may have been pardonably exaggerating when he described the Lakes as "noisy as Piccadilly," but during the summer months, at any rate, the charm of many parts which is largely dependent on their quiet is entirely destroyed, and until our present laws are changed it would seem that little or nothing can be done in prevention. Clearly wider powers of control are needed for the preservation of our countryside, and Mr. Hamer's suggestion that for districts such as the Lakes and the North and South Downs there should be special boards formed with powers to regulate roads, buildings, and the distribution of electricity has much to commend it. He also suggests the formation of an "amenity group" in Parliament, which would be able to give serious consideration to what has become a matter of national concern.

WHEN the War broke out Sir Hedworth Meux was Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth and thus held the senior Home command. He organised the Life-saving Patrol and suggested the decoy ships which were employed so successfully against enemy submarines. He was a true and loyal friend of every man in the Service, and when, in 1916, he entered the House of Commons it was very largely with an idea of upholding the interests of his former comrades. He will not soon be forgotten on the Turf, though he never had much success with his horses. His colt Dansellon ran second to Gay Crusader in a substitute Derby which was run at Newmarket during the War, but he never got nearer than this to winning a classic race. His breezy manner and transparent honesty made him popular everywhere, even among a younger generation who did not realise that this fine old sailor with a different name was that very Captain Lambton who was once the hero of Ladysmith.

IT seems to be by no means understood that the strong opposition offered by the East Sussex County Council and Rural District Councils to the "pylon" scheme of the Central Electricity Board is based not only on their conviction that the beauty of the Downs will be irreparably destroyed if the scheme is carried out, but on the very important contention that there is no real demand for electric power in these parts of rural Sussex. And whether the downland villages and farms want electricity or not, it seems pretty clear that the Central Board does not intend to provide them with it. The scheme for which the beauty of the countryside is to be sacrificed is simply intended to benefit the urban populations of Brighton, Eastbourne and Hastings-St. Leonards, though why the countryside should be destroyed in order to provide cheap power for the towns it is difficult to understand. From the point of view even of the towns themselves the scheme is obviously bad business, for they will exchange for a problematical benefit a very solid asset—the landscape which has had the power to fill them with visitors for generations past.

### THE OLD MILL (WINCHELSEA).

Lonely it stands upon the close-cropped hill  
With broken wings—and busy heart grown still,  
And brave—as some sore stricken soul—looks forth  
Unto the south—and east, and west, and north,  
Watching the seasons go—and come again  
Seed-time and harvest—snow and April rain . . .  
The tempests beat upon its shuddering breast  
There tired winds sink gently down to rest,  
And in the shadow from the noonday heat  
The little white sheep wander to its feet,  
The lark sings high above it—and the flight  
Of birds at dusk go past . . . and when the night  
Falls thick with stars—out of the windless sky  
Dreams gather round to bear it company. . . .  
With song and shouting down the hillside come  
The phantom wains that bear the harvest home—  
And sudden wind—like some affrighted thing  
Sweeps down the height, and sets the arms a-swing  
With mighty sound—but one late passing by  
Hears but the sheep-call—and the owlets cry. . . .

M. E. MASON.

THE present Government's intention of introducing during the present session a Bill embodying the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the London Squares will, if it is carried through, free over four hundred open spaces from the danger of being built on. The fate of Mornington Crescent and Endsleigh Gardens does not appear any less regrettable as the memory of their leafy gardens grows dimmer, and the fact that at any moment a similar fate might overtake any of the squares which are in private ownership makes legislation urgent. It should not be difficult to draw up a short Bill which would sterilise the scheduled squares by definitely forbidding building on them. This is the first essential. Later on questions of compensation and the future ownership of the squares will have to be considered, but, for the present, all that is wanted is a simple building veto. It is much to be hoped

that the Government will not, like their predecessors, allow the Bill to be crowded out of their programme.

ONE of the recommendations embodied in the Commission's Report was the abolition of iron railings round the squares. In view of Mr. Lansbury's intended activities in the parks it looks as though these solemn symbols of authority are at last to be discomfited. The passion for iron railings, which began in this country two hundred years ago and went on increasing in force right through the reign of Queen Victoria, is one of those incomprehensible manifestations of official spirit which the public is often too puzzled to resent. But now we have suddenly discovered, we do resent all this unreasonable restriction, especially when there seems little or no reason why the pleasures of recreation should be ironbound pleasures. In starting a reform, however, it is easy to go too far, and in sweeping away railings to sweep away all railings. It has even been proposed to remove the high railings which surround the parks, a suggestion which, on the face of it, is hardly practicable. The great advantage of being able to close the parks in an emergency was shown during the General Strike, and a similar emergency might at any time arise. Before considering such a Utopian measure Mr. Lansbury would be better advised to see if he cannot turn his attentions towards the squares.

A GOOD many people have recently poked mild fun at the un-English origin of most of the B.B.C.'s Advisory Committee on spoken English, but it really does look as though there were something in it, some grim determination on the part of our Celtic friends that we shall learn at last what contemptible Cockneys we are. Mr. St. John Ervine, who hails from Belfast, is the latest of our instructors. In an article contrasting American and English pronunciation of to-day he makes the most astonishing statements with regard to the way Englishmen pronounce their own language. Unfortunately, Mr. Ervine is a little difficult to follow, for to him, apparently, "vowel" and "syllable" mean the same thing and he mixes up quantities and stresses in the most unblushing way. Here, however, are one or two of his statements. "Educated Englishmen, without a blush of shame will say 'seckety' 'extawdny' and even 'stawdny' and 'awdny.'" This delusion seems to argue a deficient ear in Mr. Ervine, but what are we to say to the following: "The word 'schedule' when pronounced by an American always excites English laughter. He says 'sked-yule.' We say 'shed-yule' but we do not say 'shool' when we mean 'school,' nor on the other hand does the American say 'skism' when he means 'schism.'" Whatever they may say in Belfast, we certainly do not talk about "shisms" in England. Nor is it a fact that we pronounce the name of a certain metal "al-oo-min-i-um."

ANTI-WASTE during the past ten years has been a rallying cry for the oppressed tax-payers of this country, and the slogan has been taken up in turn by each of the political parties. It is only during the last few weeks, however, that anti-waste has begun to be seriously considered outside the domain of public expenditure. What becomes of all the refuse—the innumerable waste tins, bottles, paper and whatnot of our everyday existence—once it has gone away in the dust-cart, most of us are too idle to consider, but the fact that the annual quantity of household waste from Greater London is estimated at more than 2,000,000 tons is sufficient to give one pause. The Home Development Committee appointed by Mr. J. H. Thomas has now had a scheme placed before it for the reclamation of the refuse of large cities on a comprehensive scale. This would involve the institution of collecting stations and the establishment of a central disposal works—for London on some Thames-side site. Here the various kinds of waste—paper, rags, bones, tins, metal and glass—could be sorted and dealt with at special factories on the spot. Something might also be done to eliminate the nuisance of village dumps by organising similar schemes for groups of villages, each of which should have its own destructor.

A MONTH or so ago the fact that Bach's "St. Matthew Passion"—to many, for diverse reasons, the greatest musical composition in existence—was seldom or never performed in London in its entirety, was commented upon in a letter to the *Times*. To this, Colonel John Somerville, replying on behalf of the Choir, at whose door, if any, the blame might be supposed to lie, explained that such a performance was under consideration, but the uncertainty of sufficient financial support made it doubtful. Now, greatly adventuring, the Choir announces no fewer than two performances of "The Passion" in its entirety at Queen's Hall early in April and, further to justify the name it bears, the "Christmas Oratorio" at the Albert Hall on the Sunday before Christmas Day. Whether Dr. Adrian Boult, the new musical director of the Choir, is responsible for so much daring, or whether there has been an unusual financial response, London is now to have its chance of proving that we really are as musical as a nation as we like to think ourselves, or of leaving the members of the Bach Choir, having rashly played the tune desired of them, also to pay the piper and make good any losses on the enterprise.

A NEW edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* produced under the ægis of Mr. J. L. Garvin was bound to be a good deal different from its predecessors, but most of us hardly realised how different it would be. The first thing that strikes one is the variety and number of the illustrations and maps. There are some fifteen thousand illustrations and no fewer than five hundred maps. Colour reproduction and half-tone have been used with admirable effect to display and describe almost everything from antiques, bronzes, porcelain, Oriental rugs and draperies to the latest mechanical gadgets in the spinning mills of Lancashire. As for the literary contents, the dullness usually imputed to dictionaries and encyclopædias certainly does not darken the pages of the new *Britannica*. It is, on the contrary, very often extremely amusing to see what some of Mr. Garvin's celebrities have to say about their own subjects. You may know what delights to expect when Mr. Bernard Darwin writes about "Golf," but what, you may well ask, is Mr. Ford going to say about "Mass Production" or Dr. Einstein about "Space-Time"?

#### EYES AND SEE NOT.

I paused this evening on the Pont Saint Michel to watch over the Pont Neuf down the river blue-grey clouds, with a cold break of dulled opal where the hidden sun was setting with a shiver.

And because the folk that crossed while I was there, each looking straight ahead, so deep had buried their inner God beneath a mound of care that they did not see fleetingly as they hurried

the trees (not quite awaked from winter) etched in shadowy black against the dying light, the Seine water in little eddies curled, and the pale banner of the last light stretched across from north to south, I thought to-night how lonely God must be in this His world.

GEOFFREY DE MONTALK.

THE Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is at present engaged in compiling a record of all the windmills still surviving in the country. Something has already been done by individuals and local societies to save a few isolated mills here and there, but until there has been a complete census made, it is difficult to tell which are best worth preserving. The Society would be very grateful for any photographs or information about mills anywhere in the British Isles, and it is also anxious to raise a fund in order to try to save a few of the best examples before they disappear. Any information which our readers can supply will be much valued. Is it too much to hope that the Society may also prepare a similar record of surviving water-mills?

## THE ETON COLLEGE BEAGLES



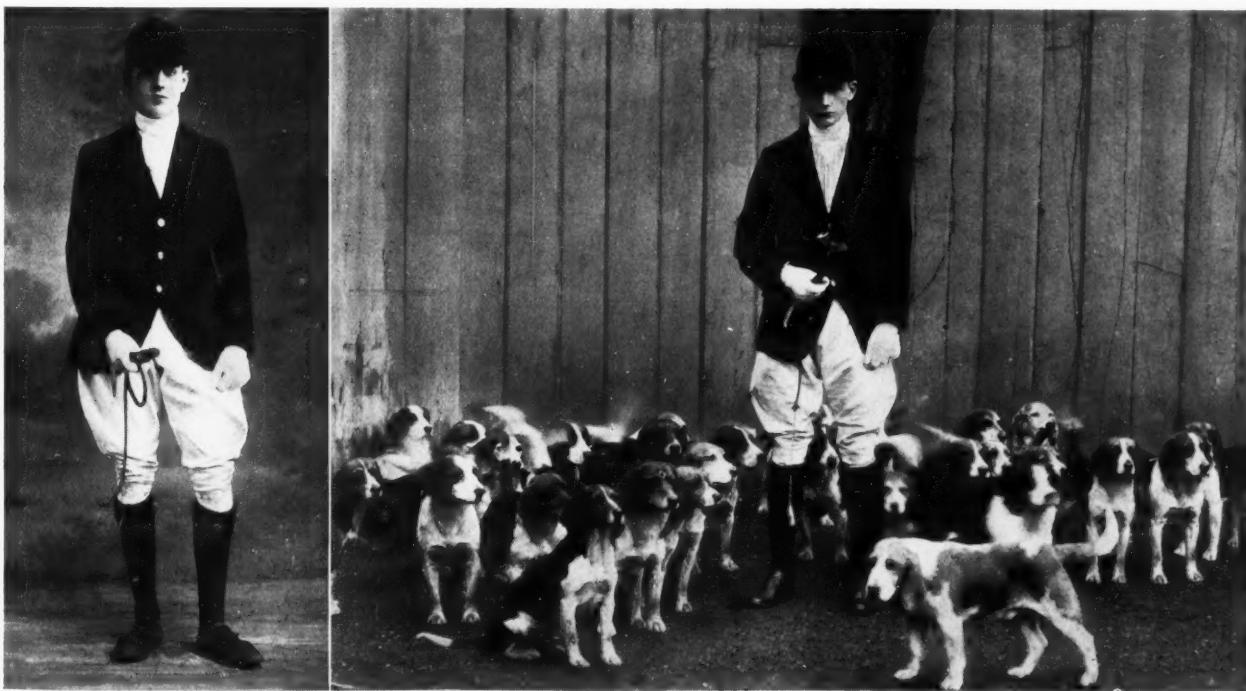
W. PERKINS (KENNEL HUNTSMAN), FOLLOWED BY MR. G. T. J. HOUGHTON (THE LATE MASTER), AND THE PACK.

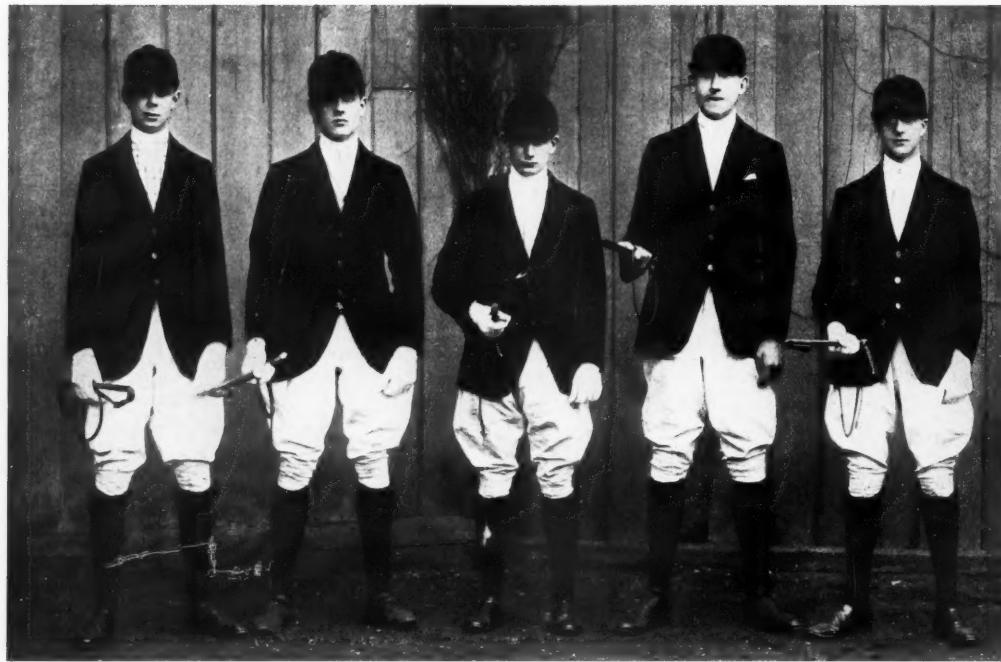
In a month's time the hunting season will have opened, and the name of the Eton College Beagles must then be associated with a wintry sky and the waterlogged meadows round Butts, or the leaden surface of Cippenham Big Field. But the last few days of this fiery summer still provide the necessary atmosphere for a rather more leisurely and dispassionate view of the pack in the kennel yards. For the kennels themselves we always appreciate most in their summer setting. Of late years they have been a quiet haven, where on the Fourth of June, or during the Winchester match, we may seek refuge, oblivious for a while of the score board and of attendant relations, and discussing runs of a very different nature. But our ideal impression of the kennels dates from the many summer afternoons and evenings which we spent there, discussing with George Champion, that never failing fount of sporting knowledge, beagles and foxhounds, hares and foxes, farmers and landowners, and every other subject connected, however remotely, with beagling. Of the early history of the pack, of course, he knew but little. For the records of the separate College and Oppidan packs, which together hunted the available country for some ten years before their amalgamation in 1867, one must refer to the earliest Journal Book, and to Mr. Crossley's history of the E.C.H. From that time onwards the records are complete in the various Journal Books. But the E.C.H. in its present form, as a first-class pack of beagles, dates really from 1899, when Francis and Riversdale Grenfell built the present kennels, and engaged Champion as kennelman. Discussion at the kennels of this period never flagged and, if any prompting was necessary, there was always close at hand the feeding house, on the walls of which are painted the names of the Hunt staff for every

season since it was built. There is only one break in this series. Principally owing to the food shortage, it was decided in December, 1917, to disband the pack, and the hounds were lent to various supporters. During 1918 and 1919 the kennels were empty; but in January, 1920, thanks to Mr. J. F. de Sales La Terrière, about seven couples of the original pack were recovered, Champion was reinstated, and hunting began again.

Between 1920 and 1926 the E.C.H. showed some excellent sport, for the country was still unspoilt and well stocked with hares. But the pack, as a pack, had never recovered from being broken up. Beagles were scarce after the War, and yet, with the aid of gifts and a few judicious purchases, Champion, on whose shoulders the responsibility, of course, rested almost entirely, contrived to secure a pack which could show brilliant sport on three, and sometimes four, days a week. But largely, we believe, owing to a deep-seated prejudice against showing at Peterborough Hound Show, he never paid any attention to the looks of the pack, and, indeed, bred too few puppies to allow of any drafting. However, in those days we hardly noticed that, and when, in 1926, on his son's appointment as kennelman to the Household Brigade Draghounds, Champion retired, it seemed as though his loss was quite irreparable.

But to the eternal credit of the Master who selected the new kennelman, and of those two who succeeded him, the E.C.H. seized the opportunity to settle itself on an even firmer basis. Previously—to take the pack itself as only one instance—those few puppies bred had all been walked by members of the School. But in 1926 no fewer than fourteen couples were placed out at walk, in a country where no foxhounds exist, and where the inhabitants did not even know the transitive meaning of the verb "to walk." That the appearance of the pack was improving

THE PRESENT MASTER.  
MR. R. E. FLEMING.LAST YEAR'S MASTER (1928-29).  
MR. G. T. JOHNSON HOUGHTON.



THE STAFF, SEASON 1928-29. From left to right: O. S. Poole (3rd Whipper-in), R. E. Fleming (1st Whipper-in), G. T. Johnson-Houghton (Master), G. A. Gundry (2nd Whipper-in), H. A. Cunningham (3rd Whipper-in).

was at once shown by successes at Peterborough Show in 1927 and 1928, and in order to see that the sport has not suffered on that account, one has only to read the Journal Book or, better still, watch the hounds at work.

The entered pack has consisted this summer of six couples of dog hounds and eleven couples of bitches; in addition to which there are the unentered puppies—two and a half couples of dog hounds and three couples of bitches. There is a wonderful choice of material for comment, but no review of the pack could begin with anything but an appreciation of Darter. This wonderful old hound, by Cheshire Schoolboy (1918) out of their Dazzle (1920), arrived at Eton, unentered, in 1921, as a gift from Sir Kenneth Crossley. Words fail to express the value of his work during eight seasons' hunting. Whether scent has been good, bad or indifferent, he has led the pack ever since he was entered. Last season his pace began to fail, and now he is to hunt no more. But his talent is not lost, for the kennels contain five and a half couples of his progeny, which indeed form the backbone of the pack. Of these, Pensive and Primrose, by Darter out of Pensive (1924), scored in 1927 the first successes of the E.C.H. at Peterborough, winning first prize in the class for novice packs, and third in the couples of unentered bitches (open). Last year Chaser and Cruiser, by West Surrey Romulus (1922) out of Comfort (Comfort by Darter out of Cautious), were placed first in the couples of unentered dog hounds; Cruiser was reserve for the best single unentered dog hound; while Chorus (litter sister to these two) and Rapid were second in the

class for unentered bitches. This year Chaser and Cruiser won second prizes at Peterborough and Aldershot; Chorus, Pensive, Delicate (also by Darter) and Rapid won a first prize at Peterborough and Pensive alone won a first, and with Chorus a second prize at Aldershot. Darter has also provided Peterborough winners for the Trinity Foot Beagles, and has always imparted wonderful quality to his stock. But far more important is the fact that they all possess nose, pace and drive.

Last season's pack contained only two couples dating from Champion's time—Darter, the Widford Random (1924), and Dexter and Driver (1924), a most hard-working couple presented by Captain Gladstone of the New Forest Beagles. Of the bitches of his day, there are descendants in the kennel from Comfort, Bluebell, Dainty, Gambol, Pensive and Sportive, but not one of these was bred at Eton except Comfort, and her sire and dam were bred elsewhere. Hence there is no line at all to the pre-War pack. But there are now, we believe, only two couples who are not "Old Etonians." All the rest have been bred at Eton during the past three years, and great praise is due to the Masters concerned, and to Perkins, the kennel huntsman, for having built up such an excellent pack in so short a time.

This is hardly the place for detailed criticism of individual hounds, but we suggest that any visitor to the kennels should first enquire for Chaser, Cruiser, Chancellor and Chairman. Of these Chaser is, perhaps, the pick, though they are wonderfully matched. Marksman, of rather a different stamp, is preferred to any of them by some judges. For sheer quality, then let him look at



THE STAFF, SEASON 1926-27. From left to right: Hon. R. G. Hamilton Russell (2nd Whipper-in), F. W. Lowndes-Stone-Norton (Master), R. M. T. Campbell-Preston (1st Whipper-in), G. T. Johnson-Houghton (3rd Whipper-in), W. Perkins (Kennel Huntsman).

Pensive and Primrose, followed by Chorus and Suntag. Except for dropping slightly over the stern, Chorus is an ideal type of beagle, and Suntag, whom Perkins considers the best worker in the pack, is almost impossible to fault on points, but she is, unfortunately, a little too big to show. Finally, to realise the stamp that the E.C.H. will carry in the future, let him see by themselves five couples of the young bitches—we should draw Careful, Cautious, Dutiful, Dauntless, Modesty, Melody, Pensive, Primrose, Rapid and Chorus. After that he must have a strong mind if he can resist a chance of seeing them at work, and he will need just as strong a constitution if he intends to be with them all day!

So much for the hounds. Now what of the country over which they hunt? It must at once be confessed that the changes in this respect have been entirely for the worse. Next to the break-up of the pack, the biggest blow dealt by the War was the construction of the Slough Motor Depot—familiarly known as “The Dump.” Not only did this enclosure actually occupy some of the best of the Salt Hill country, but it proved to be the thin end of the industrial wedge. For since the War the site has been developed by the Slough Trading Company, and that neighbourhood now includes not only a thriving “Dump,” but also several hundred bungalows, which house the necessary labour. There is a bad attack of bungalows, too, along the Bath Road, between Slough and Colnbrook, and also at Wraysbury, where the threat of floods does not deter the speculative builder from developing the river frontage. Now, the E.C.H. hare has never been narrow-minded about her surroundings, and has no objection to living within a few hundred yards of the most suburban bungalow. Indeed, if a convenient gap can be found in its chestnut paling, then its cabbages provide a useful variation in her diet. But if faced with a line of bungalows along a road, in the stress of a hunt she cannot always remember her gaps, and even if she does, no conscientious Master likes to run through gardens. So that road becomes an almost impassable barrier; hares can cover less country, and runs with long points become correspondingly fewer.

The type of farming, too, has changed considerably. As London extends, the belt of market gardening which surrounds it is pushed farther and farther out, and a large part of the E.C.H. country is now involved in this trade. From one aspect the sympathetic Master welcomes the change, since, at any rate, it means money for the farmers, which is scarcely the case with ordinary arable farming. But fields of cabbages carry a bad scent and have saved many a tired hare; crops such as beetroot are expensive to grow and only too easy to damage; and others, such as peas, need casual labour for picking. Casual labour gives an opening to gipsies, and gipsies mean a shortage of hares, however loyally the farmers may preserve them. It is for this reason, we believe, that the Upton and Ditton countries have lately fallen from fame—happily, the stock of hares in all other parts of the country is excellent.

However, these difficulties leave the E.C.H. quite undismayed. The farmers, after all, are as staunch as ever, and several of them have now shown themselves willing and able to walk puppies. Yet few countries can have been more closely hunted. During the season 1924-25, for instance, out of a total of fifty-three meets, seventeen were less than a mile, and another twenty less than two and a half miles from the “Burning Bush” (in the middle of Eton), and not a single complaint was received from a farmer. There were no complaints last season, for that



THE PACK ON THEIR WAY TO DRAW.



SOME ENERGETIC MEMBERS OF THE FIELD.



AT A CHECK—THE MASTER MAKING HIS CAST.

matter, and only one field, containing market garden crops, is closed to the hounds. Much of the land round Eton, for various reasons, can never be developed for building, and the Berkshire country, stretching from Windsor racecourse almost to Hawthorn Hill, is still as good as ever. So far, the Berkshire side of the river has only been available on whole holidays, since leave must be obtained for motor lorries to convey the field, which must then, unfortunately, be limited in number. No doubt more use will be made of it in future. At present the system is to develop before Christmas (when no one may come out except by invitation of the Master) the outlying parts of the country towards Staines and beyond the Great Western main line. After Christmas, when all subscribers may beagle, the familiar home country is hunted more regularly.

In common with the University packs, the E.C.H. is handicapped by seldom having the same Master for two consecutive seasons. Luckily, at the rather critical period when Champion retired, continuity of policy was secured by a succession of very capable Masters. Mr. W. W. Hicks-Beach (season 1925-26), who has just retired after a most successful mastership of the Trinity Foot Beagles at Cambridge, appointed as the new kennel huntsman W. Perkins, who had previously been second whipper-in to the Wilton Foxhounds. This all important selection has since been thoroughly justified, and it is largely due to the energy of Perkins that the pack has reached its present high standard in looks, condition and work. What Perkins lacked in beagling experience was supplied by his first Master, Mr. F. W. Lowndes-Stone-Norton (1926-27), who introduced his knowledge of other packs with enormous effect. No step was too formidable for this tireless administrator, and everything, from puppy walking to the kennelman's cottage and the boundaries of the country, received due attention. In fact, his services to the E.C.H. can only be compared to those of the Grenfell twins. Since then Mr. G. T. Johnson-Houghton (1927-28-29) has consolidated the position with a mastership of two seasons, bringing with him the best of advice from Cheshire, where his father is Master of the Wirral Harriers. His record of sport gives some indication of the vigour of the new régime. For instance, in the Easter half of 1928 the hounds were out on twenty-one days, in the course of which they killed five brace of hares, and made seven points of two miles or more, including one point of three miles in thirty minutes. Last season, of course, was spoilt by the long frost, but up to Christmas they had killed eight brace of hares and were making some good points. The staff for the coming season consists of R. E. Fleming as Master, with G. A. Gundry and H. H. Cunningham as whippers-in. Mr. P. H. G. H. S. Hartley, who whipped-in to the E.C.H. in 1914-15, but whose fame is, perhaps, greatest in racing circles, fills the exacting post of treasurer, and is quite invaluable in representing, when necessary, the interests of the E.C.H. to those in authority.



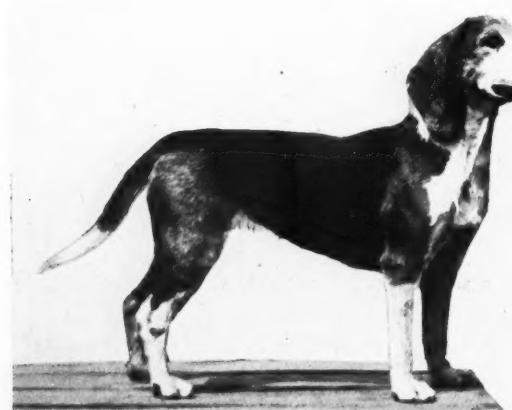
GEORGE CHAMPION.  
Kennel Huntsman, 1899-1926.

We find, then, on returning to loll against the bars of the kennel yards, that the E.C.H. is not quite the same E.C.H. which formerly we viewed from beneath a top-hat. Champion has gone, though, happily, he is not far away. Mumford, who kept the "George" Inn just by Windsor Bridge and who hardly ever missed a day's beagling, died some three years ago. Always helpful and never in the way—many a perplexed young Master has had cause to bless "Old Mum," whose eye apparently seldom left the hunted hare. Another stalwart supporter has been lost in Carter, bailiff to the Provost and Fellows, who died last winter. He lived in the little cottage at the Slough end of Agar's Plough, doing much to preserve hares on the rough grass there, and on the "Prince of Wales" field just opposite; while with those who paused to watch the rather leisurely hay-making which he conducted on the Kennels Field and elsewhere, he would discuss at length the many problems of the farmer.

The rotund figures of these two—Mumford's waistband was exceptionally large—seemed symbolic of the solidity of the old order. Even in those post-War days, it was, by comparison, so smooth and simple. The Master had a certain amount of hard work, but it was straightforward. If any question arose, Champion tactfully quoted a precedent, and the order was given accordingly. Indeed, questions hardly ever did arise unprovoked, and it was a bold youth who, at the age of eighteen, would challenge the authority of over twenty years' experience. No, we listened only too readily in the calm and assured atmosphere of the oracle, and now we treasure not only the knowledge, but the recollection of its donor.

But now that the oracle has departed, inspiration comes from the Master, as, of course, it should. If in doubt, then the Master of the E.C.H. need never lack expert advice, and eventually the most satisfactory and up-to-date solution will be adopted. The atmosphere at the kennels may not now be quite so assured, but it is far more alert and vigorous. It was at the transition period, when it needed no little courage and initiative on the part of the Master to establish the new management at the kennels, that we had some qualms as to the future of the pack. Now that those difficulties have been overcome, we feel quite confident of its security. The country will never now be an easy one to hunt, and no doubt new problems will arise from time to time. But the real value of the E.C.H. and of the three University packs lies in the training of those who in the future will be managing packs of foxhounds. The earlier, then, that they face for themselves the usual problems the better that training will be. Without doubt future years will see inscribed on the feeding house walls many new names, with, perhaps, a repetition of some old ones. It is equally certain that those who attain this honour will be as competent to hunt the fox in after-life, as they now are to hunt the hare from the time-honoured fixtures of Dorney Gate or "The Prince of Wales."

M. F.



DARTER.



CHASER.

## ALICE MEYNELL: OTHER REVIEWS

**Alice Meynell: A Memoir**, by Viola Meynell. (Jonathan Cape, 15s.)

No one less intimate than a daughter, less familiar with her family life and the preoccupation with journalism in which it was passed, could have written this life of Alice Meynell. It is a memoir of the happiest kind, tender yet discerning, for added to nearness of blood Viola Meynell brings to it her own gift of literary judgment, and the practised skill of the novelist in marshalling her material. From the mass at her disposal she selects with balance and discrimination just what is needed to make the portrait of her mother vivid and endearing. There is an unexpected delight in learning that the poet and essayist, accustomed to a chorus of praise led by Coventry Patmore and George Meredith, was subject to the severe if loving disapproval of a very young daughter, who writes from the nursery—or was it from under that long table we hear of, “white with the great litter of journalism and the little litter of authorship”?—“Dear Mother, I hope you will never write such a bad article again as you did for the Art Journal the other day. If you do I shall really begin to lose trust in your literature. You know I love you but it really takes a little bit off my liking for you when you write such unconventional wash as that article, if it is worthy of being called an article. From your most indulgent daughter, MONICA”; or again: “Now Mother take my advice and don’t be quite so estatic. You’ll get on just as well in the world and much better because you’ll be respected. Now just you see.”

Of the girlhood of Elizabeth and Alice Thompson just sufficient is given to show the foundation on which Alice Meynell was to build the structure of her life. She owed much to the years spent in Italy with her father and much to the self-discipline which followed her reception into the Catholic Church. From her childhood she had the companionship of artists and writers, and her father’s close intimacy with Charles Dickens was the forerunner of her own many literary friendships. And when the amazing success of her sister’s pictures brought them to London and Alice’s slim volume of “Preludes” was published, the two gifted sisters found they had an accepted place in the world of art and letters.

With her marriage to Wilfred Meynell her serious connection with journalism began and though Ruskin, in wishing her a happy marriage, wished her also a “better trade,” she never deserted that exacting but not uncongenial labour. In addition to helping with the “Weekly Record,” of which her daughter writes: “My mother undertook any of the odd jobs that piled too high upon even so quick a worker as my father,” there was work for “Merry England,” a magazine of blessed memory in that it “discovered” Francis Thompson; innumerable articles and reviews for the “Pall Mall Gazette,” the “Art Journal” and for Henley in the “National Observer”; and with it all the care of a young and growing family. “We were at once the most befriended of children, yet the most slighted; we fitted into the literary life and business of the household.” One of the things the childhood of the young family was chiefly aware of was the indescribable effort and struggle against time on those Thursdays (the day the “Register” had to appear) with both parents silent and desperate with work. “A child of hers however grown up could still depend utterly for everything in life upon her life.”

In these years of strenuous work she was not only finding her public and gaining increasing appreciation, but she was finding the form in which she could best express those flashes of insight which transformed the common things of life and illuminated the mind. The essay, with its essential economy of phrase, suited her austere and frugal way with words. Of the redundancy of journalism she never had a trace. She handled the pen as if it were a rapier, and each delicate thrust of her subtle mind went clear to its mark. To that fineness of mind and distinction of style her poems had the added grace of rare spiritual perception. All three were essentially Alice Meynell. She had in herself all the qualities of her work; even her appearance, as the many portraits reproduced in this Memoir suggest, had the same finished sweetness and dignity; and her manner, George Meredith writes, “presents to me the image of one accustomed to walk in holy places and to keep the eye of a fresh mind on our tangled world.”

Miss Meynell is to be congratulated on giving us this entirely satisfying record. It will keep fragrant the memory of that “great lady” her mother and delight the hearts of those that loved her.

M. M. M.

**Buccaneer**, by Arthur O. Cooke. (COUNTRY LIFE, 7s. 6d.)

THE chief interest of this book lies in its thumb-nail sketches and country pictures, linked by the short life of Buccaneer, the yearling Hereford bull, who was sold to the Argentine for 10,000 guineas and

was drowned on his way thither. This episode, which is told with a good deal of dramatic power, is especially poignant in view of the recent loss of the Highland Pride, in which three pedigree bulls, Argentine-bound, went down. It is poignant because Buccaneer, whose portrait is drawn with love but without sentimentality, really lives; really possesses that almost human quality with which all animal-lovers are familiar. The theme of the novel, which deals with a breeder’s passion for his stock, to the exclusion of human passion, will also ring true to the student of cattle-history. It is a recognised fact that the most successful breeders of pedigree are often bachelors. The great Bates himself, if I remember right, was never married; and it is told, either of him or of one of the equally famous Collings, that he used to kiss his cattle. There is something mystical about Bates and his peculiar genius which is lacking in the David Lloyd of this story, but they are brothers, nevertheless. Both have the detachment of the artist, together with the complete willingness of the artist to be sacrificed in the cause of beauty. “Buccaneer at School” is, perhaps, the most interesting of the chapters, as it is certainly one of the most charming, containing as it does the picture of the “cloggers” at work in their little wood. But there are lovely bits all through, especially in the description of Bidmarsh Court itself, the home of the famous Hereford herd of which Buccaneer was the shining glory. The place captures one as one reads of its orchards and barns, its seventeenth century pigeon-cote surmounted by a gilded trout (why trout?), its Lady Pasture running down to the River Bide, its gardens, rick-yards and folds. Mention must be made of other attractive features besides Buccaneer—Mick, David’s own dog (a shocking example of mixed pedigrees on a pedigree farm!); Peter, the mole-catching cat; and the Black Minorca Hen Who Walked By Herself. The portraits of the farm hands are equally characteristic, if not, with the exception of Daniel, the clever old herdsman, equally lovable. “Baily Tom” seems a thoroughly undesirable person to have had about the place; as also, it must be admitted, does “Shepherd,” whose flock of Cotswolds had to play second fiddle to the precious herd and who was perpetually jealous and discontented because of it. The book throughout is full of little intimate touches which show the author to be on his own ground; together with the wisdom which comes from intimately known country things. One recovers old knowledge as one reads, and is richer for new; richer, most of all, for the sense of beauty always present in work that is written with love.

CONSTANCE HOLME.

### TWO NOVELS OF ITALY.

**Black Roses**, by Francis Brett Young. (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.)  
**Petrucio**, by G. B. Stern. (Chapman and Hall, 7s. 6d.)

THE novelist and the chameleon having in common the power of taking on the colour of their surroundings, and English novelists as a race having long been partial to Italy, English novels with Italian settings abound, and have abounded for many years past. The fashion shows no sign of dying out, for here are Miss Stern and Mr. Brett Young both domiciled in Italy and both writing with an Italian colour ready to carry it on to great effect. On the whole I feel that this is only what I should have expected of Miss Stern, but it disappoints me in Mr. Brett Young. His English men and women at home and abroad have been so truly and satisfactorily English that I feel as though in this story of Paul Ritchie—half English though he may be—and Naples he has deserted something that was absolutely his own. That is not to say that *Black Roses* is not very well done. Mr. Brett Young knows his trade far too well for that, but save for a certain generosity to the profession of medicine it might be attributed to almost any other novelist in his own class. It is a story of a young artist strangely bred and reared, of how a woman older than himself loved him and finally won his love, and of tragedy at the time of the cholera epidemic in Naples. It is seen through Paul’s eyes forty years later when the steamer in which he is a tourist puts in at Naples, and the distance of time prevents the tragedy from proving too painful; indeed, the pages which describe the cholera outbreak are the most vivid in the book. Mr. Brett Young seems to have learnt his Italy well, but I wish he had given us another “Pilgrim’s Rest” or “Black Diamond” instead.

Miss Stern’s Italy is altogether a sunnier and happier place than Mr. Brett Young’s, just as her story, which the title fairly describes, is a gay trifle rather than a far-off tragedy. Her *Petrucio* is a wealthy young American who champions a pretty Italian serving maid to the length of marrying her and spoiling her, and how he tamed his shrew is Miss Stern’s pleasant story. Not by any means a great book, but very charming light reading as it stands. If Miss Stern had handled her material from another point of view, that of the woman who is ashamed of her childlessness, it might have been a finer book, but then it would have been a different one. Yet how Miss Stern with “The Matriarch” to her credit—and even Mrs. Patrick Campbell with the finest acting we have seen for many months on the English stage cannot claim to be solely responsible for its success—how Miss Stern could allow a husband speaking to his wife to say, “My young brother, Reggie. The one you don’t know!” is past my comprehension. I protest, too—all English maidservants have not at seventeen a “raw scrubbed look” and adenoids. Out upon those writers who praise foreign lands at the expense of their own!

BRENDA E. SPENDER.

**Squad**, by James B. Wharton. (Lane, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE eight men who form the squad of American enlisted men whose short lives are the subject of this novel begin their experience of France in the late spring of 1918. It is almost impossible to believe that the relatively short exposure to campaigning covered by this period could produce such intense war weariness but for one factor. In this squad there is not one who has a trace of sense of humour. This is peculiar, for one feels that the author selecting his squad wishes to make it a fair sample of the American type. He includes three born Americans, a Serb, a Jew and an Italian, a Swedish American and an Irish American. It would appear that they did not meet the British. One paragraph refers to contact with a Tommy. It contains four blunders. The French are met sparsely. A retinatory shell wipes out a few cheery French artillerymen who waved bottles at the ill-fated squad. This is the tragedy of the squad, they lacked the redeeming humour which makes for sanity and proportion, and compared with the Americans

of the Civil War they are an incoherent medley. It is an interesting book, for we see the War from their raw bewildered standpoint, but it is only a sidelight one and possibly not the general American army standpoint. It makes a welcome addition to the post-War books of ex-combatants on either side, and though the reader may occasionally find himself in sloughs of despond with the intricacies of American slang, it doubtless gives us a closer picture than would even the best of translations of a kindred work written by a combatant Portuguese. The War was not pleasant, but the squad most certainly made it worse for themselves.

H. B. C. P.

*The Courts of the Morning*, by John Buchan. (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.)

IF there is anyone who supposes that the age of romance ended when mechanical inventions began, and that novelists of the romantic school must go back to the Middle Ages, Mr. John Buchan is the man to persuade them of their error. His characters are as Quixotic as Quixote; and they are only happy when they are facing fearful odds in a struggle which they could easily, and without a shade of self-reproach, have avoided. And aeroplanes and wireless, far from intruding a prosaic note of modernity into their careers, merely speed them up and enable them to turn up unexpectedly and fight in several different places almost simultaneously. In *The Courts of the Morning* the author has produced once more a tale of the spirited, adventurous type which we expect from him. Its scene is the South American republic of Olifa. The central character, Castor, as Gobernador of the Gran Secco, the immensely rich copper-mining area, is the power behind the Government of Olifa. Castor is Napoleonic; he is vastly clever and ambitious, but his ambition takes a perverted form. His desire is to manipulate the destinies of men by creating strife between nations, not solely for the pleasure of mischief-making on a great scale, but because he believes that out of the resulting situation new and more scientific ideals will arise. In this game of putting his theories to the test he is willing to take almost any risks with other people's lives and happiness; in short, he has the colossal egoism of a Lenin. But Blenkiron—the American whom Mr. Buchan's

readers have met before—penetrates the secrecy of Castor's methods and forms a subtle and daring plot to frustrate his schemes. To this crusade all his most adventurous friends are attracted, and though there is rather too much of the detail of strategy and tactics in the history of their struggles, the plot, once it gets going, is thoroughly engrossing.

*The Last of Our Luggers*, by E. C. Pain. (Pain and Sons, 5s. 6d.) THIS full and heavily documented history of "the boatmen of the Downs," though it is by no means easy reading or superficially attractive (save in the quaintness of its dress), is of an almost pathetic interest as a record of an heroic race of seamen whose time-honoured industry has practically within the last few years come to an end. It gives the names and portraits of the crews of many of the best-known luggers and the stories of many of their most splendid efforts—regardless of the danger to themselves—to save life and property in the Channel. The author very wisely paints the whole of the picture and deals with the charges of looting distressed vessels sometimes preferred against the boatmen, but the final picture is one to fill every British heart with pride and with regret that modern conditions have almost done away with the life which formed so fine a race of seamen. The present writer can remember as a child standing on the pier at Ramsgate after a night of storm watching a Deal lugger come in battered by a cruel struggle with the waves and looking down into her at the weary crew and the white-faced men whose lives they had snatched from the sea, and how under that storm-washed clear morning sky the black line of people edging the harbour broke out into cheering as the lugger, passing slowly into harbour, let down her sail!

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.  
*THE LIFE OF MARSHALL HALL*, by Edward Marjoribanks, M.P. (Gollancz, 25s.); *THE LIFE OF GEORGE MEREDITH*, by Robert Esmonde Sencourt (Chapman and Hall, 16s.). *Fiction—DEATH OF A HERO*, by Richard Aldington (Chatto and Windus, 8s. 6d.); *THE BURIED STREAM*, by Lilian Bowes-Lyon (Cape, 7s. 6d.); *CUCKOO OATS*, by Lady Benson (Thornton and Butterworth, 7s. 6d.).

## CIVIL AVIATION—THE FUTURE.—II

BY MAJOR K. M. BEAUMONT, D.S.O.

**I**N expressing an opinion on the subject of speeds which may be anticipated and the commercial possibilities of airships, I propose to step in where angels fear to tread. Speed costs money, and the extra cost of obtaining more than what may be termed an economical commercial speed becomes very quickly prohibitive. We have already special craft which can travel nearly 100 m.p.h. on water and it might be possible to build larger vessels to achieve something approaching this speed, but the cost would be so colossal and the paying load so comparatively insignificant that they could never hope to pay. We have the Bremen and the Mauretania which can travel at nearly thirty knots, but such speed is achieved probably rather as a means of propaganda than as a strictly commercial proposition. It simply does not pay to build ships in this category except in isolated cases for special purposes. The P. and O., Union Castle, Royal Mail and, in fact, all shipping lines, including those on the highly-specialised and competitive North Atlantic route, have realised long since that, even where the carriage of mails is involved, commercial speed is very much lower than the maximum which could be achieved at very great expense, and that every knot above the predetermined commercial speed of a ship increases enormously and out of all proportion to the result obtained the cost of such increase. It is much the same with aeroplanes, and for this reason, with all due deference to such experts as Sir A. V. Roe, M. Blériot and Mr. Harry Harper, who, according to the last-named, predict for commercial aircraft a speed of 1,000 m.p.h. in the very thin air above 50,000ft., it appears to me, largely on financial grounds, unlikely that speeds much in excess of 100 m.p.h. will be normal for commercial craft. In fact, air speeds of 75 to 100 m.p.h. would seem to correspond very roughly with ten to fifteen knots for ocean-going vessels. It may be that 100 m.p.h. cruising speed will be exceeded by special aircraft for the carriage of comparatively light loads of mail over particular routes or stages, but in my opinion it is more probable that the *average* speed over any route will be raised rather by means of more intensive flying, relays of aircraft, longer stages between re-fuelling points, and night-flying, than in raising the actual air speed. To take a concrete case, the Indian Air Mail at present flying only by day takes about 180 hours to reach Karachi from Croydon, including deviations from the direct route, stops for re-fuelling, transhipment, etc. If one could fly direct day and night without any stop, like the progress of a North Atlantic liner, the trip would occupy about forty-eight hours at 100 m.p.h. Stops must be made for re-fuelling every few hundred miles, because otherwise the weight of fuel reduces the paying-load below the commercial level; mails, passengers and freight have to be dropped and picked up at various stages, and transhipment from land aircraft to flying boats and again to land aircraft may be necessary. Allowing for all this and assuming the possibility of a certain amount of night flying, the time of the England-India journey may be reduced to 100-120 hours—say four and a half days, at any rate for mails, without raising the cruising air speed above 100 m.p.h. If traffic—and especially

mail traffic—warrants, there is no reason why a daily service in both directions should not operate on such routes as this. The time must come when the public will demand that all mails shall be taken by the fastest transport available without surcharge. We expect this in the case of ships which receive mail subsidies, and we do not have to pay a surcharge because our mail travels by the Mauretania. It does not, however, necessarily follow that passengers will always wish to travel as fast as the mail, and they may prefer to break their journey once or twice *en route*, continuing by a following aircraft. An extra day or two does not much matter to passengers on a voyage by sea occupying a fortnight, or even on an air trip which at mail speed occupies about five days. But in all cases—mail, passengers and freight—the frequency of services will depend on traffic demands. On highly-specialised stages, where traffic is very great, aeroplanes may leave every hour or even more often if required, so that one will be able to come to the aerodrome without previous booking and be sure of an air conveyance almost immediately. Everything depends on the demand. If the traffic is there, aircraft will accommodate it. The greater the demand the lower the cost, because the more intensive the operation the wider the burden of overhead charges will be spread, and the price of aircraft will drop as production expands. But all international air mail for destinations beyond 500 miles must be air-borne.

Turning to the subject of airships—as distinct from heavier-than-air craft—considerations somewhat similar to those mentioned above in connection with speed are applicable. An airship carrying a paying load of a hundred tons or so, including, say, 100 passengers, at a cruising speed of about 80 m.p.h., would probably cost something approaching £1,000,000. For this sum can be built an ocean liner carrying hundreds of passengers and thousands of tons of mail and freight, or from thirty to fifty of the largest multi-engined aeroplanes carrying at greater speed paying loads of five or more tons each.

How is it possible, in the face of such figures of cost and paying-load, to believe that airships, even with a speed perhaps four times as great as that of an ocean liner, could ever pay or compete commercially with sea vessels and aeroplanes, quite apart from the unwieldiness and susceptibility to weather conditions of lighter-than-air craft. Again it all boils down to a question of expense, and in this case the cost would appear to put airships outside the sphere of normal commercial possibilities. Conversely, experience so far has shown that, given a reasonable guarantee of loads approaching total capacity, the larger an aeroplane the better it pays; so we may anticipate a steady increase in the size of aeroplanes and flying boats, and in the number and power of engine units driving them, on routes which ensure adequate traffic, until for some reason (perhaps a mechanical one) a stage is reached beyond which it is found unprofitable or impracticable to go.

Private flying seems likely to develop along the lines of private cars and yachts, and air-taxi services and private hire charters on a system corresponding with that of car hire. It is my personal opinion that monoplane design and air-cooled

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COUNTRY LIFE.

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*A. G. Buckham.*

"DEAR FIELDS OF MY COUNTRY."

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engines will tend to supersede other types and that, where conditions permit, flying boats or amphibians will be given preference to aircraft with only land undercarriages, at any rate if the non-paying weight of the former can be made to approximate to that of the latter.

There are immense difficulties in the way of the commercial operation of aeroplanes across such stretches of ocean as the North Atlantic and North Pacific, but it is just possible (though, I think, not probable) that such services may ultimately become commercially practicable (with the assistance of substantial mail contracts), but not without the introduction of such costly auxiliaries as something in the nature of floating islands or docks every few hundred miles as re-fuelling points and refuges, coupled with highly-developed directional wireless and enormously powerful fog-piercing lights. In this connection it should be

and in mail and freight carrying," which confirms the view I have expressed already as to the lack of prospects for internal air lines in England.

To summarise and draw conclusions from what has been said, I foresee increased and more efficient ground (including harbour) organisation for dealing with aircraft all over the world so as to facilitate air communications between all the main centres of population and commerce which are separated by such distances as make air transport worth while, including facilities for night flying on what may be termed arterial mail routes, and re-fuelling points every few hundred miles. Re-fuelling in the air and the dropping of mails by parachute may develop, but the saving in time by these expedients is so insignificant, apart from the technical difficulties involved, that I doubt if they will become prevalent. I anticipate that different types



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CLOUD CAVERNS.

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remembered that a certain element of danger cannot be eliminated absolutely from any form of transport. As a matter of fact already a comparison between mileage flown by commercial aircraft and travelled by rail shows the number of fatal accidents per million miles to be less for aircraft than railways.

Night flying, in spite of the cost of lighting routes, is bound to come on such stages as can provide the urgent traffic to pay for the extra expense, but I agree absolutely with the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, who, in the issue of August 22nd last, wrote that "the more far-sighted of those in control (of the Deutsche Luft Hansa) have long realised that in general principle the short 'hop' lines are economically unjustifiable and that the future of civil aviation lies in long-distance routes

of aircraft will operate different classes of route and carry different types of load. Feeder lines, operated by craft carving in size and capacity according to local demands, will connect with the main routes; but unless, owing to geographical difficulties such as sea crossings, adequate surface transport is not available or is inefficient, I cannot, speaking generally, see that any air line with an over-all length of less than 300-400 miles can hope to operate commercially.

At main centres of population air-taxi and special charter services may be commercially practicable to deal with the requirements of passengers and express freight for destinations not served directly by the regular lines.

I think that in England and elsewhere (especially in our huge dominions and dependencies) there is a great future and

scope for private flying, given the provision of reasonable ground organisation. A considerable proportion of the class which can afford a large car and chauffeur will add a flying saloon to its *ménage* for golf on distant courses, shooting, fishing and week-end holidays and business and pleasure trips abroad. In our dominions and dependencies, where distances are great and surface transport facilities less developed than in Europe, private aeroplanes should come to be regarded almost as a necessity, especially for those living any distance from the large towns. There is an air-line in South America which in one day performs a journey which by surface transport under the best conditions takes over a fortnight.

Light planes of the open two-seater or enclosed coupé class will come to rival the sports car and small yacht in the estimation of those whose pockets, though not bottomless, can run to a reasonable sum to satisfy sporting and adventurous proclivities, and who find more enjoyment in longer trips, perhaps abroad, than in hampered progress over crowded roads. Similar craft should become the obvious means of conveyance for business

men and agents whose affairs involve considerable travelling over distances. It is as easy to be a reasonably good air pilot as a safe car driver, and a bad pilot is less of a menace to others than a bad driver.

Progress in air transport generally depends enormously on the provision and efficiency of reasonable ground organisation and the adoption of the type of aircraft appropriate to the service required and the nature of route to be operated in the case of commercial services. Experience is being gained rapidly and, considering the possibilities involved, at no exorbitant cost. Sums devoted to the promotion of civil aviation are a mere bagatelle compared with those expended over a corresponding period in connection with the various forms of surface transport.

Development of air transport along the lines indicated cannot fail to have a marked influence towards consolidation of the British Empire, improvement of international understanding and commerce, and general amelioration of the social amenities of civilisation.

## THE KENTISH PLOVER

**T**HE accompanying photographs of two different brooding Kentish plovers were taken by Mr. Heygate in one of the Channel Islands, where this species breeds sparingly. As a matter of fact, the birds took their own photographs. The camera used was a pocket Kodak fitted with a patent attachment. To this Mr. Heygate "tied a piece of thin black cotton and, passing it directly over the eggs, secured it to a stick on the opposite side of the nest, so that when the plover approached the nest she released the shutter by touching the cotton, either actually on or getting on to her eggs, according to the exact position of the cotton."

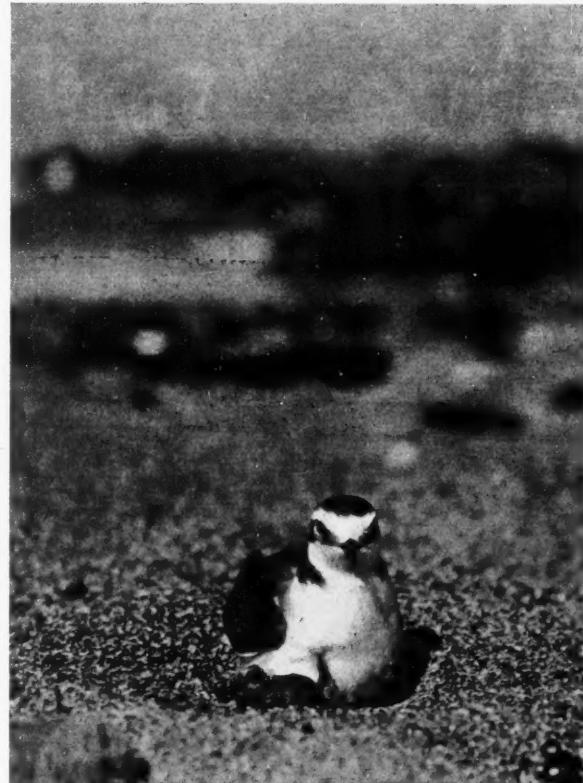
When the Kentish plover was first discovered as a British breeding bird there is no doubt that it bred in numbers in the neighbourhood of Sandwich and Pegwell Bay and all along the shingle flats on both sides of the Kent and Sussex border. The first specimens obtained were described by two Kentish ornithologists, Latham and Boyd. The latter shot a male near Sandwich in May, 1787, and Latham himself named the species in 1801 (*Birds of Kent*, by N. F. Ticehurst, pages 421-3). The first egg obtained by Wolley, from a dealer in 1844, is now in the Cambridge University Museum. The breeding ground of Dungeness was first made public knowledge in 1843. Four years afterwards the partial extermination of the Kentish plover had taken place to an alarming extent. Trained dogs were used by collectors from Hastings to hunt the shingle beaches for the nests and eggs of this and other species. Hitherto only a very few British killed specimens could be found in collections, but as soon as their breeding haunts were made known, "the Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold," and hundreds of birds were destroyed. To-day the charming little Kentish plover barely holds its own in its last English stronghold. But for protection, it would soon have been exterminated owing to the crass stupidity and selfishness of the last generation of collectors, who not only took the eggs, but did their level best to destroy the breeding stock. Some private collectors are bad

enough nowadays, but public opinion has moved so marvellously in the right direction during the last fifty years that few, if any, would dare to perpetrate the atrocities of former days. Public opinion is stronger than the written law; but the law, though openly infringed, yet ensures the birds it takes under its care a certain amount of protection. The chief menace to the Kentish plover now is the spread of bungalows in the vicinity of its only remaining nesting grounds in Kent. As the birds do not leave our shores till September, many are imperilled by the August shore-shooting. This is, of course, the case with many of our rarer birds. We spend time and money protecting them throughout the breeding season, and then suddenly deliver them up to the tender mercies of the shore shooter, who often has no discrimination.

The Kentish plover is a charming bird to watch and a tiresome one to photograph. It is far wilder than the ringed plover; at least, that is my own experience of the two species. In the island of Texel, where the Kentish plover is numerous, I had to abandon nest after nest owing to their owners' rooted objection to facing the camera. Usually the nest is a mere depression in sand or shingle, but I found several placed in growing corn and amid tufts of sheltering thrift. I never now hear the curious dry rustle made by the wind as it sweeps across a wide expanse of thrift without thinking of shy Kentish plovers peeping out from beneath a bower of pink blossoms. The only pair I eventually succeeded in photographing had laid their eggs on a dry furrow—a most prosaic situation. The female positively refused to brood as long as my tent was near the nest. The male scolded and pecked her, and sometimes succeeded in driving her up to the nest, but always she turned tail and fled to a heap of dry earth where she stood with her shoulders humped up, the very picture of sullen obstinacy. In the end it was always the male which brooded. His feelings were evidently ruffled over the whole business, for most of the time he uttered a scolding note, and when there was nothing more to be said his body was



ALL CLEAR?



A LITTLE SUSPICIOUS.

frequently convulsed by spasmodic jerks. I only tried his patience for about an hour on each occasion, so he really had not much cause for complaint. As soon as I removed my gear the female ran back to the nest and settled down to brood, while the male ran along the bank and watched me off his territory. The three eggs were deeply embedded in the friable earth of the furrow. This is characteristic of the Kentish plover and makes it difficult sometimes to see the eggs when they are laid on a shingle ridge. In the dry earth they were completely camouflaged, and I had to hunt carefully for them every day as I did not care to mark the nest in any way.

The Kentish plover is smaller than the ringed plover and paler on the back. It is easily distinguished from the ringed plover by the incomplete ring round the neck and by its black bill and legs. In the autumn young ringed plovers have an incomplete pectoral band, and are sandy coloured on the back, but their legs are always yellowish. The Kentish plover's black legs are a certain means of identification at any season, if you can get a glimpse of them! The two which I saw at Scolt Head on October 17th I had to stalk a long way over the salttings before I could get a glimpse of their legs. They have a funny little squat way of running, and in their dislike of showing more than an ankle they might be classed as Early Victorian. It is partly because of this attitude that they look so very much smaller than the ringed plover. The latter has no inferiority complex: it is a bold, upstanding and often truculent bird, frequently met with in large flocks all round our coasts at all seasons of the year.

In Witherby's *Hand-list of British Birds* the Kentish plover is classed as a "very rare migrant," but as, in Europe, it breeds from south Sweden to the Mediterranean, surely it must touch our shores, and especially the east coast, more frequently during migration than we suppose. It may so easily be overlooked, especially if it should happen to be travelling with mixed flocks of small waders. These mobile columns are often difficult to stalk on mud flats where there is little or no cover.



CHANGING POSITION.



HAPPILY SETTLED.

In any case, the many accurate observers who are always on the *qui vive* would do well to keep a sharp look out for the Kentish plover.

E. L. TURNER.

## THE DIARY OF A MIDLAND FARMER—AUGUST

THE milking machine is being a success. Yes, the new milking machine is certainly proving a success, so far, and the pigs are continuing to distinguish themselves—those are the outstandingly bright patches of our month of August. Indeed, the pigs so greatly distinguished themselves that on one night three sows brought families of forty between them, and the litters generally have been very good. Such things must, I suppose, be set against the more gloomy facts. The continued grass shortage is a gloomy fact. At the beginning of the month I expected heavy rain and, to promote a late growth of grass, we top-dressed two pastures with 1cwt. of nitrate of soda per acre: the fields were then chain-harrowed to spread the droppings: last of all—we waited for the rain. But no rain fell, and the pastures showed no response whatever.

But the milking machine is being a success. It cost £155, and the man sent to erect it remained for a week to instruct our men in the use and, particularly, the cleaning of it. The purchase was in the nature of a plunge. I knew that in the United States, in several Continental countries and in most of the Dominions (where labour expenses are so serious an item), these machines are considered to have solved all milking problems. But I also knew that in this country there are many tales of installations being made and scrapped. On the other hand, the tendency always is for the pessimists to shout down the optimists in such matters, and great improvements have been made in these machines in the past three or four years. County "clean milk" competitions are now being won by machine-milked herds, and the National Institute for Research in Dairying finds that, with proper care of the machines, there is no difficulty in producing milk of bacterial "counts" well under the maximum allowed for graded milk. Finally, United

States investigations show that for herds of thirty cows and over machine milking is cheaper than milking by hand. So, with a herd of thirty-two at present to be milked, we made the plunge on that first cost of £155 (for a four-unit plant, which can be increased to five) without giving too close consideration to costs of depreciation, maintenance, or power consumption.

There was an immediate gain in convenience and labour-saving. Our thirty-two cows were giving just over eighty gallons a day, and to extract this five milkers were required twice a day from a total staff of seven on the farm. This has always meant serious interruption at hay-time and harvest, when teams had to stop working for the whole of the 3.15 afternoon milking, so that the milk train might be caught. With the machine, two men only are required—and the whole of the work, including the recording of individual yields, is done in an hour. From the men's point of view the blessing of that is a not entirely unmixed one. With three extra men in the harvest field from 3 to 5 p.m. overtime and overtime pay is considerably cut down. And for three of the men there is no longer any Sunday milking (at overtime rates). The men declare, too, that cowshed duties are now harder than under hand-milking conditions—because the manual work has to be done more quickly than before. From my standpoint, however, the fact certainly is that the efficiency of the machine has meant a more efficient control of the labour on the farm.

There is also the cows' standpoint. The working of the pulsators makes a certain amount of noise, and with one thing and another it was a full week before the cows really responded, to let down practically the whole of their milk. By the end of the month—with the exception of one still stubborn cow—all was going smoothly and the stripplings (which must always be hand-milked) became practically negligible. We had one

disastrous afternoon—when the cows came in from pasture smothered with flies, which tormented them to such a degree that their protesting kicks sent teat cups flying in all directions. But a "Flit" sprayer was brought from the house, and after fore-legs and fore-quarters had been lightly sprayed, all was peace again. A sprayer is now always kept ready for immediate use.

That danger of teat cups slipping off the teats (and picking up contamination from the floor) is part of the whole "cleanliness" problem of the milking machine—a problem which is more important with us, producing Grade A milk, than it would be with colonial conditions, or even on a farm producing ordinary bulk milk. Where the importance of cleanliness is realised the machine itself presents no particular difficulty, but the milk has to be passed through a series of rubber tubes. If there were any risk that these or the "sieve pads" would not be properly cleaned, it would be better to rely on the old hand-milking methods—which, if care is taken, will always give clean

milk. But with the machine it is really only necessary to follow the perfectly clear directions, and not to omit the preparatory cleaning of the cows such as is necessary in hand milking.

The milking machine has filled most of my Diary for the month. The farm work of August has been chiefly a matter of harvest, with all stacked by the end of the month except for five acres of barley. Cereal crops have not been good, and the provision of adequate grazing for the dairy cows has been as big a problem as in July. Heavy inroads have been made into our autumn forage crops already. Half of the maize acreage has been consumed and two-thirds of the marrow kale area has been cleared. A piece of seeds aftermath which I had been keeping for partridges and a late September cutting had to be grazed by cows: they were put on the field for an hour every morning, and they then returned to their bare pasture. To such shifts and changes of plan has the drought reduced us.

## THE "NEWS OF THE WORLD" TOURNAMENT

BY BERNARD DARWIN.

PROFESSIONAL golf seems to be scarcely as popular as it used to be. At any rate, several people who used to give large prizes for competitions have lately retired from the field. Our old friend the *News of the World* tournament, however, has a unique place and a unique interest, and goes on as cheerfully as ever.

I believe that at Wentworth last week I celebrated my coming of age as a professional watcher of this tournament. I had actually looked on at the second of the series in 1904, but the first time I ever wrote an account of the play was in 1908, when Taylor beat Robson in the final at Mid-Surrey. Perhaps because it was my first time, certain pictures from that match are indelibly fixed in my memory. I can still see Robson hit a great brassey shot over the big cross-bunker at the second hole; I see Taylor, with a little chip to play out of one of the bunkers at the foot of the tenth green, ignominiously fluff it—a lapse that came within measurable distance of costing him dearly. There is another picture of him, with a putt for the match on the seventeenth green, taking off his cap to mop his fevered brow and then missing the putt. However, he made no mistake at the home hole, where he played the most perfect of iron shots, and so at long last won a really great match. It was pleasant to see both these heroes of that old battle still hard at it at Wentworth. Taylor, sad to say, went down at the first onslaught, but he went trailing clouds of glory, for he had taken Mitchell to the last hole, and Compston was the only other man who could come near to doing that. Robson reached the last eight, and it was the general belief that he would go right through into the final, but he was just beaten by Rodgers after a match full of brilliant play.

Mitchell's victory after a lapse of nine years shows, I think—if, indeed, it needs any showing—the value of confidence. The winning of the Irish Open Championship at Portmarnock—and open championships are the things that have always baffled and escaped him—put new heart and fire into him. Mitchell, when he is playing competition golf, can never be said to look uproariously happy; he is not one of those who revel in the fray; but he looked as happy and unanxious as he ever can. Moreover, with the return of confidence came, as it so often seems to do in our own humbler cases, a return of luck. It would be entirely unfair to say that Mitchell was lucky to win, but he certainly had that impalpable but invaluable thing called "the run of the green" with him. Twice only was he hard put to it, namely, against Taylor and against Compston; in each of those matches he was materially helped by stymies. It is a long time since I saw a tournament in which stymies played so large a part. Perhaps it was pure malice on the part of the golfing fates; perhaps it was that the greens were slow. It always seems to me that there is more danger of dead and hopeless stymies on slow grassy greens; there is not the same chance of circumventing them as there is when the turf is glassy and the ball may just find an invisible little run or borrow to help it in at its last gasp. However that may be, the stymies came in flocks, or in avalanches—or in any other metaphorical expression you like—in Mitchell's match against Taylor, and there were three in his match against Compston. One is hardly ever justified in saying positively that a stymie cost a player the hole; he might always have missed the putt had there been no stymie. This obvious fact, that you never can tell, was well illustrated in the Taylor and Mitchell match. At the fifth hole Taylor, for once, laid Mitchell a stymie and looked likely to become one up; but Mitchell deftly pitched the shot, and then "J. H."

missed the short putt for the half. The most one can do is to say that on a balance of probabilities those stymies were exceedingly useful to Mitchell.

Stymies or no stymies, luck or no luck, Mitchell played very finely, and was as worthy a victor as he was a popular one. He was not quite at his best against Taylor, and this was not surprising, for to be half sympathetic towards your enemy and half afraid of him is a bad frame of mind for match playing. Certainly not intentionally, but with, perhaps, a subconscious relenting, he gave J. H. an inch in the middle of the match, and that magnificent and formidable old gentleman very nearly took an ell. After this awkward fence had been got over, Mitchell played admirably with that utter ease which makes it so difficult for the spectator to look at anyone else; and in the final, when once he had got a winning lead, he was in his serenest and most powerful mood, which means that more impressive golf can scarcely be imagined.

The great match of the tournament was, of course, Compston v. Mitchell in the semi-final. In effect it was the final, and everybody knew it. It was obviously what is called a "needle" match; both men were anxious to fly at one another's throat and each was a little frightened of the other. So there were, to begin with, just enough mistakes and bunkers to make things entertaining. Gradually, as they settled down, the golf became better, and after the first six holes or so there was a succession of really masterly thrusts and the minimum of mistakes. The two men make an interesting contrast in point of method, for Mitchell has a notably "wide" swing, while Compston has rather a narrow one. In point of length, however, there was very little in it, though, perhaps, Mitchell's very biggest shots, such as his 290yd. drive which laid the ball nearly dead at the fourteenth, were the biggest of all. Neither would I care to award either the palm in iron play, but on the green I thought Compston, on the day, the better. He putted unluckily quite apart from stymies, for his ball hit the hole several times without staying in. Even on the slow greens, where most people seemed to have to give the ball quite a hard tap, Compston was gently stroking the ball up to the hole with that engagingly free wrist of his. It was a pity that both of them could not win.

I have been carried away by the big men and have left myself too little room for some of the minor lights that did extremely well. Rodgers came down with rather a bump in the final, but he had done splendidly in getting there, and is a fine, strong, brave player. I liked the way he played the final, with neither sadness nor bravado, but a cheerful determination to do his best. He comes from one of the windiest, as it is one of the best, of golfing schools, Hoylake, but he did not altogether shine in the sudden, blustering wind that sprang up on Friday. With the wind on his back he could not always hold the ball, and he would have made a closer fight of it, I think, had the weather remained hot and still. Mitchell is formidable enough, goodness knows, without a gale to reinforce him. I did no see so much as I should have liked of the other semi-finalist, Beck, but he was a pleasant player to watch, though some of his strokes gave rather the impression of looseness; he was clearly a very good putter. Large was another of the less known men who did well, and I am disposed to think he was the best of them. He is a really beautiful wooden club player—graceful, easy and powerful—and almost equally good with his irons. I was not so sure about his putting, but he certainly holed a lot of putts in his earlier matches.

## THE VOGUE OF THE SHIP MODEL

FROM the connoisseur's point of view, the model sailing-ship possesses many advantages. She is exceedingly decorative. She is intrinsically interesting. And she is, moreover, extremely difficult—one might almost say impossible—to fake successfully.

Hence it is not at all surprising that the vogue which has been enjoyed for some years past among collectors of varying grades of taste and pocket by practically every type of miniature ship shows as yet no sign of abating. The pity is it did not begin earlier, before hundreds of these frail little craft were broken by servants, or given to the children to play with, or allowed to drop to dust in forgotten lumber rooms. Now that the fashion has become firmly established, however, it seems not at all likely to die out again; indeed, the probability is that, fifty years hence, people will be collecting early paddle steamers with the same assiduity which they now show in unearthing mid-Victorian clipper ships!

The interest in ship models is not, of course, confined nowadays to the connoisseur. In the comprehensive section already devoted to them in the South Kensington Science Museum, and largely added to during recent years, and the new Maritime Museum which is to have its home in the Queen's house at Greenwich, the nation will at last possess a collection worthy of its seafaring traditions. The number of visitors—and especially young men and boys—to the former provide ample proof (if such were needed) that the wonders of modern invention do not occupy the mind of the present generation to the exclusion of the past.

This year's exhibition at the Sporting Gallery is a very representative collection. It includes models both old and new—the latter principally the work of Mr. Frank H. Mason, who has, incidentally, also been responsible for the very successful dry-docking of some pretty badly "wrecked" specimens—and ranges from the sailor-made clipper which probably beguiled the scanty leisure of some horny-fisted shellback in sunny dog-watches running down the Trade to the builder's model which has something of the authenticity of a historical document.

The show seems to indicate that the pieces most desired of collectors are still those which represent ships, more particularly naval ships, of the Napoleonic period, especially the bone or, as they are usually termed, "French prisoner" variety.

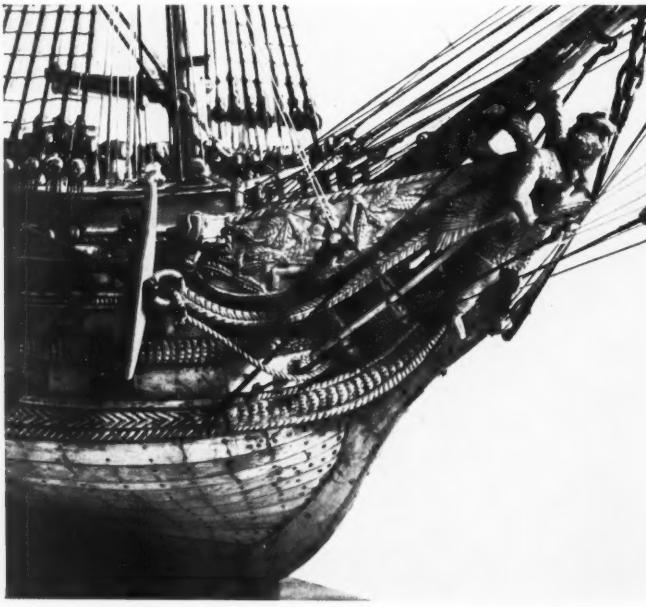


120-GUN SHIP OF THE LINE.

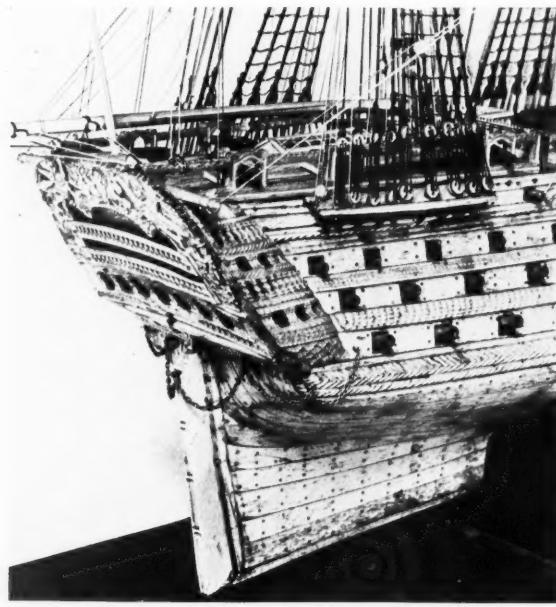
Of these beautiful bits of craftsmanship there are several outstanding examples on exhibition, among which may be particularly noted that of a three-decker, "believed to be the Mars." She cannot, however, be the ship of that name which was in the lee line at Trafalgar, since the latter was a seventy-four, and the model is a first-rate: presumably she is a predecessor which was with Hawke at Quiberon Bay, or at Brest with Cornwallis. But, as a matter of fact, most of these bone models are of negligible value regarded as representations of any particular ship. They are very seldom correct in scale, and their lavish and detailed ornamentation is usually the product of the craftsman's own fancy, without reference to the ship he was supposed to be portraying. Their real value lies in their beauty, their wonderful workmanship and, to some extent, in their sentimental associations: and in all these respects the piece under consideration takes a high place. The wealth of detail which she displays can hardly be realised without a close examination. The "gingerbread work" on her stern galleries, head boards and figurehead

is executed with something of the fineness of an old Chinese carving, and the rigging, with its tiny deadeyes and ratlines, is a marvel of minute reproduction. This model, unlike most of her kind, has a continuous and authentic history. She was originally a "presentation piece," such as the prisoners, with the courtesy characteristic of their race, not infrequently used to make as tokens of their appreciation of kindness shown to them during their captivity. In this instance the recipient was General Broughton, Governor of Dartmoor, who had evidently shown himself a kindly custodian, and the gift has remained in the hands of his family ever since.

The name of "London" is one which has been borne with distinction more than once in the annals of the Navy, since the days of the Loyal London, whose magnificent frame model, probably the finest in the world, is one of the chief treasures of Trinity House. The bone model of a ship of the name—presumably the same which was Sir Hyde Parker's flagship at Copenhagen, whence was flown the famous signal which Nelson declined to see—is a particularly good example. Carried out in great detail, but with a pleasing lack of the over-florid ornamentation observable in so many cases, she is in amazingly



DETAIL OF BOW OF THE ABOVE MODEL.



THREE-QUARTER VIEW OF STERN, SHOWING QUARTER GALLERIES AND POOP.

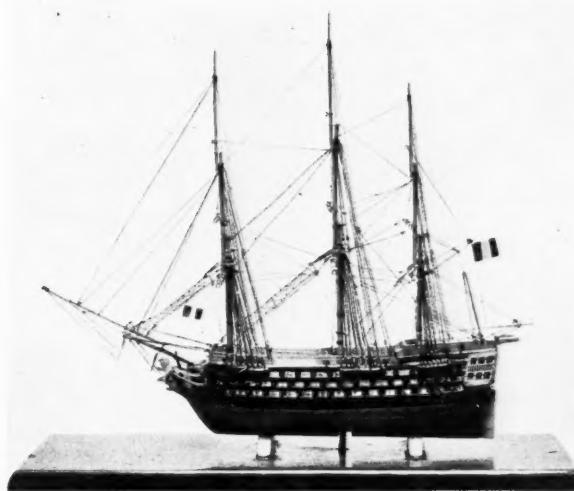


AN ARMED BRIGANTINE (EARLY XIX CENTURY).

good condition, having apparently completely escaped the botched re-rigging which has been the fate of many of her less fortunate sisters: and the beautiful marquetry stand is a point worth noting.

And, while on the subject of "prisoner" models, reference must not be omitted to the two tiny ships on an elaborate stand, also French prisoner work, made entirely of wood shavings. The work in these dainty trifles—one can scarcely class them as models—is so fine that it is hardly possible to appreciate it to the full without a magnifying glass. I imagine not many of these were made. Certainly I have never seen any on quite so small a scale—they are barely three inches long—though they are not unlike some of the "skrimshander" work done by whalers: and the marvel is that anything so fragile and perishable should have survived the changes and chances of more than a hundred years.

Naturally, the collecting of ships of the Napoleonic period and earlier is bound before very long to come to an end. Genuine examples of such models are limited in number, and the probability is that in a short time the majority will be in the hands of collectors. There still remains, however, a very wide and interesting field elsewhere: and if I may venture upon a prediction, it is that a good deal more attention will be paid in the near future than has hitherto been the case, not only to the more modern types of mercantile deep-watermen, but also to the various rigs of coasting, fishing and pilot craft which are either already extinct or all too likely before long to become so. A comprehensive collection of models of such vessels would be of inestimable value and interest from the historical point of



ANOTHER 100-GUN BATTLESHIP.

view, while, regarded from the decorative standpoint—including, as it would, square-rigged craft, like brigs, snows and topsail schooners, and fore-and-afters, like the Thames barges, the bawleys, the Deal luggers and the famous Bristol Channel pilot cutters—it would provide an element of variety sometimes lacking in a collection confined to one type or period.

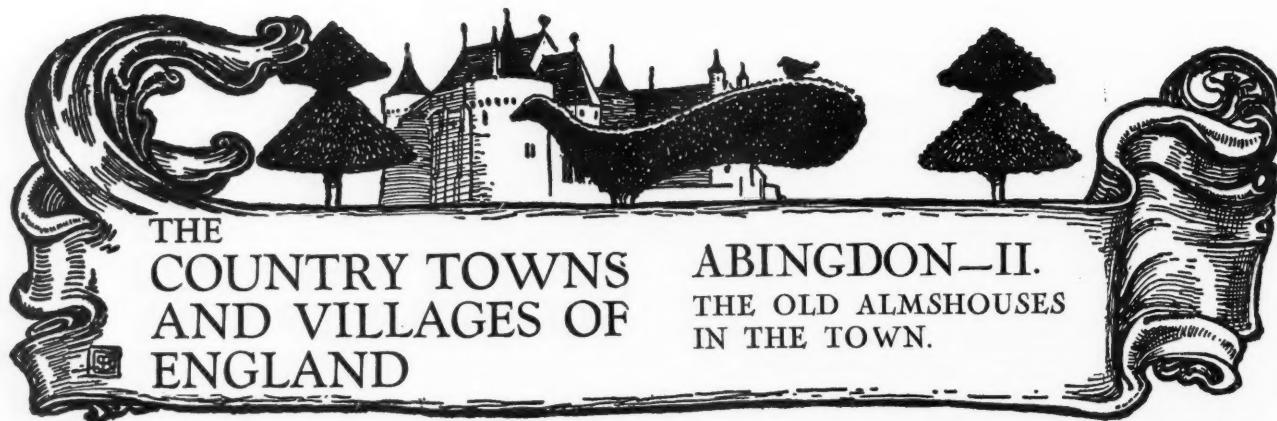
In this connection should be noted the very fine model of an armed brigantine of the early nineteenth century. This is no mere toy or ornament, but a properly built—probably a builder's—model, and in excellent condition, but for the fact that she appears to have been in collision at some time in her career and suffered a little damage to her bows. Like a good many pretty little vessels of this type, the particular ship she represents may have been a good deal less innocent in her time than she looks: for ships of this and similar rigs, which would lie a good deal nearer the wind than those carrying only square sail, were used very often in privateering and slave trading, perhaps even piracy. Those, however, who do not like the idea of so dainty a little craft having had a lawless and bloodstained past may console themselves with the reflection that ships of the kind, somewhat on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief, were also much employed in suppressing the activities of their unregenerate sisters, and that the originals of this particular model's miniature guns may just as well have been fired in this excellent service. Anyhow, she is a beautiful model—her rigging complete to the smallest detail, her steering gear (worked with a tiller) perfectly shown, her sails correctly cut and made, down to the little cringles in the bolt-ropes—of a type of vessel now practically extinct, of which not many models seem to exist. C. FOX SMITH.



74-GUN SHIP OF THE LINE.



A REVENUE CUTTER OF ABOUT 1790.



*The almshouses form a group of buildings of great architectural interest. In addition to the picturesque range of Christ's Hospital there are three smaller eighteenth century brick buildings.*

THE people of Abingdon, one might think, from the number of almshouses in the town, must in past centuries have been almost wholly given over to good works. Not that this was the opinion John Wesley recorded of the inhabitants when he visited the town in July, 1741. True, at the meeting he held, "both the yard and house were full—but so stupid, senseless a people, both in a spiritual and natural sense, I scarce ever saw before." None the less, the visitor to Abingdon is left with the impression

of an unexampled piety activating its bygone citizens. Every Sunday as the devout parishioners came out of church they could read the old injunction, "To doe good and to distribute forget not," which, with other like texts, is inscribed on the porch of the almshouse opposite and illustrated with delightful little pictures for the benefit of the illiterate. And if they did not follow out its precepts during their lives, countless bequests testify how careful they were to see that on their deaths some good deed should live after them.

Altogether there are six separate almshouses in the town, providing for fifty-six aged men and women. Four of the almshouses are close to St. Helen's Church, three of them charming little buildings clustering round the churchyard. The church itself is notable for its four porches and its five aisles, which make it broader than it is long. Facing its west front is the beautiful fifteenth century building called the Long Alley almshouse (Figs. 2 and 3); to the south is the Brick Alley (Fig. 10) and on the north the diminutive range called Twitty's (Fig. 11). Besides these, which form a group by themselves, there are Tomkins' Almshouses in Ock Street (Fig. 12), a double range of the eighteenth century, built in red brick; and St. John's Hospital "in the Vineyard," whither it was moved early last century. Though the building is of little interest, this last foundation is actually the oldest in the town. The original hospital was licensed in 1280 and stood "without the Abbey Gate" on the site of the present Guildhall and Council Chamber, which were illustrated last week. It was suppressed at the Dissolution, but provision was still made for the support of six poor people.

The largest and wealthiest of the foundations is that of Christ's Hospital, which controls three out of the six almshouses. Established under its present name in 1553, it really revived in a somewhat altered form the old Guild of the Holy Cross. This had been dissolved by Edward VI's Commissioners; but, through the good graces of Sir John Mason, a native of Abingdon, who had been secretary to Sir Thomas Wyatt and succeeded in winning the favour of four successive



1.—THE PORCH OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL WITH ITS SET OF PICTURED HOMILIES.



Copyright

2.—CHRIST'S HOSPITAL: THE LONG ALLEY ALMSHOUSE.  
Founded in 1446.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright

3.—LOOKING NORTH ALONG THE CLOISTER.  
The hoods and porch were added in the seventeenth century.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

sovereigns, many of the rights of the Guild, together with much of its confiscated property, were restored. Five years later, under Philip and Mary, he succeeded in getting Abingdon incorporated as a borough, a privilege for which its inhabitants had striven unsuccessfully for more than two centuries before the suppression of the abbey, but in some respects the Master and Governors of Christ's Hospital remained the more influential, as they certainly were the older, body, and to-day they continue to hold an important position side by side with the Borough Council.

This dual control was really a survival of the mediæval government of the town. The powers granted to the Corporation had formerly been exercised by the abbot, but the real life of the townspeople had centred round the Guild of the

exchequer in a chamber over the north porch (Fig. 9), which still belongs to the Hospital and for many years was used as its muniment room. By the beginning of the fifteenth century the Guild exercised considerable power among the townspeople in tacit opposition to the abbot, who had successfully resisted all their efforts to obtain self-government. The riot of 1327, which had culminated in the sacking of the monastery, only led to the execution of the ringleaders and the abbot being granted greater protection than ever. His unpopularity is reflected in a passage in *Piers Plowman*, where he is taken as the type of all monastic tyrants :

And thanne shal the Abbot of Abyndon and alle his issu for evere  
Have a knokke of a kyng and incurable the wounde.



Copyright.

4.—THE "LONG ALLEY," WITH ITS WOOD BENCHES

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Holy Cross, an active and independent institution to which, as we shall see, the town largely owed its prosperity. The Guild was incorporated by Royal charter in 1441, but had been in existence at least as early as Edward III's reign. Originally a religious fraternity, its members, according to Francis Little, who wrote a short history of the Hospital in Charles I's reign, had set up "a stately and sumptuous rood" in St. Helen's Church and annually appointed two brothers as "procurators" to collect alms for maintaining the ceremonies of worship. Later on they contributed to the enlargement of the church and "beautified it with many fair and costly windows," some of which still remained in Little's time. They had their

Actually, this prophecy had to wait more than a century and a half for its fulfilment, and then the abbot avoided the full force of the knock by surrendering to the King voluntarily. Meanwhile, the townspeople had grown sufficiently prosperous to achieve their own ends independently of the abbot by setting on foot a scheme which, they saw, would attract to the town a great deal of the trade between London and the west. Up till now there had been no bridge at Abingdon, and the crossing of the Thames was often perilous owing to the prevalence of floods and the division of the river into several streams. Accordingly in 1416 a petition was made to the Crown by prominent members of the Guild, asking for licence to build two bridges at Abingdon



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5.—THE ALMSHOUSE, FROM THE GARDEN.  
The charming lantern is dated 1707.

'COUNTRY LIFE.'



Copyright.

6.—ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CLOISTER, FROM THE CHURCHYARD.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

and Culham and to raise a causeway connecting them. The licence was granted and the work was at once undertaken. That it was a corporate movement on the part of the town is clear from the terms of the grant, which stipulated that John Hutchion, John Brite and the commons of Abingdon should build the bridges "at their own costs and charges, the alms of the town and the benevolence of well disposed persons." The details of the work are recorded in a long alliterative and rhymed poem, which was composed thirty years afterwards by a certain "Richard Fannande, Irenmonger," and is preserved in the hall of Christ's Hospital.

John Hutchion, he states, "layde the first stoon," Jeffrey Barbour, a Bristol merchant who had settled in Abingdon, contributed a thousand marks, and Sir Peter Bessils "gaf hem stony" from his quarries at Sandford and Bessilsleigh. The abbot's only part in the undertaking was to sell for the sum of £146 the ferry at Culham Hythe and a strip of his land across Andersey Island on which the causeway and bridges might be built. For the rest, he sat in his house, securely fortified since the riot of 1327, and watched with folded arms the execution of the project.

This was the first and, in its results, the most important of those civic works undertaken by the people of Abingdon which were to be crowned by the erection of the Town Hall two and a half centuries later. Thanks to the efforts of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, both bridges have been preserved during the recent road improvement, although a part of the Abingdon bridge has had to be widened and re-built. Almost from the first the bridges were exempt from any toll, and Leland describes the happy effect which

this right of free passage had in increasing the town's prosperity by diverting to Abingdon traffic that had formerly gone by Wallingford. "The makynge of this bridge was a great hindrance to the towne of Walyngforde, whither the trade was of them that came out of Gloucestershire, but now they passe by Abingdon." Abingdon rapidly became, like Burford and Witney, a centre of the wool trade, so that when Leland made his itinerary he could say of the town that it "stondith by clothing."

It was in 1446, five years after its formal incorporation, that the Guild erected the picturesque Long Alley Almshouse (Figs. 2 and 3), facing the west end of the church. The foundation was for six poor men, six poor women and a nurse, and is still the same to-day. Of the original building the gabled walls of stone at each end survive and a great deal of the west wall (Fig. 5), but the delightful effect of the whole range has been produced by the composite work of at least three different periods. The wooden cloister of the "Long Alley" (Fig. 4), with its innumerable mullioned openings, is probably Elizabethan, the porch and the two projecting hoods (Fig. 6) were appended in the seventeenth century, while the cove and tiled roof are, presumably, of the same date as the lantern, added in 1707. The charm of the building is in its long horizontal lines and its unbroken stretch of roof. From either end of the "alley" you have perspectives which appear double their length owing to the multiplicity of little mullions which set up the scale. The pediments of the porch and hoods are filled with little pictures illustrating various pious texts, probably the work of a local sign painter of the eighteenth century (Fig. 1). On the south wall is a further picture of the market cross which the Guild erected in Henry VI's reign and which was sawn down as "a



Copyright.

7.—THE HALL OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



8.—THE HALL, FINELY WAINSCOTTED AND HUNG WITH PORTRAITS OF BENEFACTORS.

superstitious edifice" by Waller. The garden side of the almshouse (Fig. 5) is almost as attractive as that looking on to the churchyard. A mullioned bay window marks the centre of the range, and the long expanse of roof is pierced by a row of tall brick chimneys, which resolutely counter the predominance of horizontal lines. The hall to which the bay window belongs serves both as a common room and prayer room for the almspeople (Figs. 7 and 8). It is finely wainscoted in oak, and contains some interesting furniture. The oldest piece is a fifteenth century table with folding leaves, which was originally in the exchequer over the north porch of the church. The massive six-legged table of James I's reign cost £4, according to the account. There is also a reading-desk of about the same date. The stone chimneypiece is not original, but was brought from an inn in the town pulled down early this century. Round the walls are portraits of benefactors of the Hospital, including one of "Jefforye Barbur and John Howchion" supervising the building of the bridge. An interesting relic preserved in a case on one of the walls is a set of silver badges formerly worn by the almspeople. They are shaped like cottage loaves and stamped with Edward VI's monogram and the crown and Tudor rose. The old poor box also remains which once received a contribution from Pepys. In the *Diary*, under June 10th, 1668, we read of his visit to the almshouse :

Up, and walked to the hospitall: very large and fine and pictures of founders and the History of the hospital; and is said to be worth 700*l.* per annum. . . . And here in old English, the story of the occasion of it, and a rebus at the bottom. So did give the poor, which they would not take but in their box, 2*s.* 6*d.*

"The story of the occasion of it," which Pepys did not stop to decipher, was really the account of the bridge-building to which we have already referred.

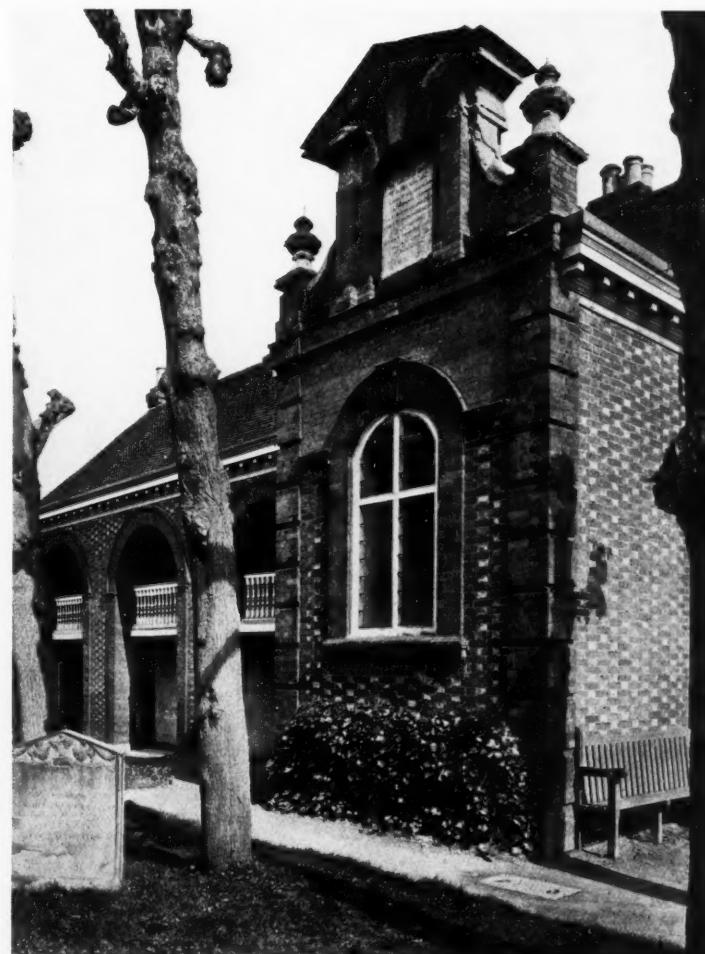
Perhaps the most charming feature of the whole building is the octagonal lantern ostensibly lighting the hall, though really a purely decorative addition to the building. Its lead cupola is ornamented with the initials and crowns of the different sovereigns who were benefactors to the hospital, so that it forms an architectural epitome of the history of the institution. The monogram of Henry V records his grant of a licence to build the two bridges. Henry VI gave the Guild its charter; a fresh charter was granted by Richard III, for whom the fraternity fought at Bosworth; and under Edward VI the Guild was re-founded as Christ's Hospital. The remaining initials—I B and I M—presumably commemorate Jeffrey Barbour and John Mason, the two principal benefactors of the Guild and the Hospital.

The date 1707 on the lantern is also that of the small range called Twitty's Almshouse, on the north side of the church (Fig. 11). This foundation, "for maintayning in Meate, Drinke and Apparel, and all other Necessaries of life, three poor aged Men and the like Number of poor aged Women," is administered by the vicar and churchwardens of St. Helen's. Charles Twitty, as the tablet on the pediment of the building records, was "for thirty years together next before his death" Deputy Auditor of the Receipt of Exchequer in Westminster, and made this bequest "of his pious inclination of the parish of his Nativity." The building is a long, low range of red brick diapered with black headers, and has a pleasant tiled roof broken in the centre by a triangular pediment. Its diminutive scale is well emphasised by the large malting house which stands immediately behind. Here, again, there is a very pleasing lantern, in this instance of square section with a cornice and leaded finial. The fashion for these lanterns seems to have been set by the fine specimen on the Town Hall.

The Brick Alley Almshouse (Fig. 10), on the south side of the churchyard, was built eleven years later as an extra foundation by the Governors of Christ's Hospital. The design is very original, consisting of a projecting pedimented bay with three arches on either side forming a cloister. The building is of two storeys, access to the upper storey being obtained by a wooden gallery running behind the arches and approached by a staircase in the projecting



9.—THE NORTH PORCH OF ST. HELEN'S CHURCH.  
The room above was used as the exchequer of the Guild of the Holy Cross.



Copyright. 10.—THE BRICK ALLEY ALMSHOUSE (1718). "C.L."



Copyright.

11.—TWITTY'S ALMSHOUSE (1707).

'COUNTRY LIFE.'



Copyright.

12.—TOMKINS' ALMSHOUSE IN OCK STREET (1733).

'C.L.'



Copyright.

13.—THE COURTYARD OF TOMKINS' ALMSHOUSE.

'C.L.'

bay. The walls are diapered with black headers, as in Twitty's Almshouse, while rubbed bricks of a ripe cherry colour are used for the facings. The work is typical of much excellent eighteenth century brickwork in Abingdon and reveals certain traits—the shaping of the arch of the staircase window is one of them—which are peculiar to the neighbourhood and recur in several of the Georgian houses in the town. Besides this almshouse there is a third modern building facing the river which is also a part of the Christ's Hospital trust. It was built in 1884 to replace "the Almshouse over the water" which was endowed by Jeffrey Barbour in the early days of the Guild. Its demolition, along with the stone bridge over the Ock, was one of those municipal "improvements" of last century which even Abingdon did not entirely escape.

In this little university of almshouses Tomkins' Almshouse in Ock Street (Fig. 12) is the latest foundation. It was a Nonconformist establishment, built by a member of the Baptist community, which had a large following in Abingdon in the eighteenth century. The panel over the archway at the end of the courtyard records that "these Alms Hous-es were built in the year 1733 by the Order of Mr. Benjamin Tomkins the Elder of this Town and According to the form prescribed by him to his sons Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Joseph Tomkins who were Executors to his last will and Testament by which he gave Sixteen Hundred Pounds to endow the Same For four Poor Men and four Poor Women forever." There is a large brick-fronted house in Boar Street, dated 1722, on which are carved the initials of this Mr. Benjamin Tomkins and his two sons; and two other Georgian houses in the town were built by other members of the family. They seem to have made their money out of the malt trade, which is still Abingdon's principal industry. In its plan the almshouse shows an advance on the others. It is built on the courtyard principle (Fig. 13) with two ranges facing inwards, each containing four double sets of chambers and a privy and washhouse in the middle. A fine architectural effect is produced in the street front by the introduction of gate-piers and the treatment of the gable ends. The gables themselves recall the traditions of the preceding century, as do the leaded window panes, which are also found in the Brick Alley building. Indeed, it seems as if designers of almshouses were apt to reproduce earlier work by some unconscious association of old fashions with old people. The little "frontispiece" over the archway at the end of the court should be compared with the pedimented bay in the Brick Alley building. Probably both almshouses were designed by the same local architect, and, to judge by the recurrence of certain details, it would seem that he built two or three large brick houses in the town as well. Whoever he was—unfortunately, there is no clue to his identity—he possessed an unusual sense of design and considerable versatility for a local man. Not the least attraction of this charming little building is in its neat flower beds and cobbled paths, which form an integral part of the design. ARTHUR OSWALD.

## AT THE THEATRE

### A NOTABLE WEEK

THE past week in the theatre has been one of exceptional interest. Pride of place must be given, of course, to Mr. Shaw's "The Apple Cart," which, after preliminary capers at Malvern, now spills its golden treasures on the floor of the Queen's Theatre. The first thing to be said about "The Apple Cart" is that it is not a play, and the second thing is that no wise person wants it to be. People who visit the music-halls will be aware of the new feature which these delectable institutions have introduced into their programmes. That feature is called the Movietone or some other bastard word which, however, is sufficiently self-explanatory. These talkies are conducted wittily or wisely, or both, by the Prime Minister, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas and other of our rulers. Mr. Shaw has himself taken a hand in the game. Now it would be idle to pretend that this item in any way resembles trick cycling, wire walking, performing dogs, juggling—except with facts—jazz bands, skirt dancing, or the squalling of "Il Bacio." Nevertheless, I have not heard people indignantly protest that the Movietone is not "music-hall." It isn't, but nobody minds; and I have, in fact, seen the bars empty themselves in order to drink and drink deep of that other well. Let there be no more nonsense, therefore, about Mr. Shaw not writing plays. He doesn't, and wise people are glad that he doesn't. "The Apple Cart" not being a play, there is no plot to describe. But there is, in the intellectual sense, an enormous amount of what the newspapers are so fond of calling "story." Mr. Shaw is a Socialist, broadly speaking. I put in that last word so as to save myself the difficulty of defining what kind of Socialist Mr. Shaw is. Perhaps it would be safest to say that he is the head of a Socialist party of one. But he is wise enough to know that under any political régime there will still be vested interests, since even if you destroy them they will create themselves again. There will be vested interests because no political party is going to banish greed, corruption and tyranny from the human make-up. Let us take a single example. There is no newspaper which would publish a line against its own interests though all Heaven's archangels had put their heads together to write that line. Even the law of libel has no terrors for the newspaper, since the advertisement which it obtains from a libel action more than compensates it for the damages it may have to pay. I have only taken the newspaper because it is a convenient example of the abuse of power. Broadly speaking, human nature is so constituted that wherever there is power there is abuse; and your voter cannot reform this because the vested interests control his vote. Hereditary monarchy alone is above this unsceptred sway because hereditary monarchy is not dependent upon votes or voters. Therefore, argues Mr. Shaw, until human nature, including Socialists, is perfect, the best thing to have is a hereditary monarch, and the more absolute he is the better. The grand, the really grand speech in which this thesis is developed sounds the same note which Shakespeare sounded when he trumpeted the famous sonnet beginning: "Tired with all these, for restful death I cry." On the occasion I attended I heard one or two people say that there was "nothing in the play." And, indeed, for some two hours I found myself thinking that there wasn't anything in it. In fact, I went on thinking this until I remembered the schoolboy's definition of an axiom: "An axiom is something so obvious that you cannot see it." Foolish people have pretended that there is "nothing in" the middle act. As to this I have two observations to make. First, that in this interlude Mr. Shaw returns to that trick cycling which is the proper business of his music-hall. Second, that the whole of this act, which has been said by many of my colleagues to bear no relationship to the rest of the play, is an integral part of it, in the way that a good cadenza is an integral part of any concerto. The idiot virtuoso who concocts his own cadenza has not the brains to perceive this, and so prigs what he can remember of the irrelevant imbecilities of that despicable Pole, Wieniawski, after which he returns to his composer as one coming back from a far country. The wise musician takes care that his cadenza shall be a florid and, in the modern sense, amusing *divertissement* upon his composer's themes. But the wise composer takes good care not to deliver himself to the miserable devices of fiddling and pianistic maniacs. He writes his own cadenza, and for so long as he is out of the grave insists on having it performed. Mr. Shaw is one of these wise composers. It is Orinthia who performs his cadenza for him, and all she does—poor, extravagant, nonsensical darling!—is to fiddle harmonics on the popular notions as to what kings, and more particularly queens, are or ought

to be. Orinthia's conceptions of monarchy are those which might emanate from the brain of a ring-nosed slave in an African swamp or the mind of a ratepayer in Peckham. They are all that Mr. Shaw would not have us think about the monarchy. "Why does the hyena laugh?" queries Miss Gracie Fields in one of her more popular numbers. I suggest that he laughs at those few remaining Englishmen who refuse to take Mr. Shaw seriously and will not admit that his is the greatest mind which has done honour to the English theatre in the last three hundred years. It is arguable that there is not much more in the play than this championship of monarchy as it is and definition of what it might be in a perfectly ordered world. I admit that there are some other periods during the progress of the play in which the piece seems empty. But I should not call that ship void of cargo which brought over a new Koh-i-noor, or that house unfurnished upon whose walls hung a newly discovered Titian. The play is remarkable for a most subtle, most sensitive, and most perceptive piece of acting by Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, and for a glorious riot of nonsense contributed by Miss Edith Evans in the part of Orinthia.

Among the other plays we should first note Mr. Ashley Dukes's capital adaptation of *Jew Süss* at the Duke of York's Theatre. It probably occurred to Mr. Dukes early on in his task that if you cannot accomplish so simple a feat as getting a quart into a pint pot it will be impossible to compress the Middle Ages—for potty little Würtemburg in the eighteenth century is the Middle Ages!—into the three-hours' traffic of the stage. He has done very well, however, and gives an excellent account of the book's tale, leaving the background to look after itself. It is possible that Mr. Matheson Lang has not quite got rid of some of the cadences of Mr. Wu and other melodramatic hero-villains. He still stands in the middle of the stage, knitting his noble brows together, and sawing in a dignified manner his nether lip, while round about him less celebrated members of his cast get on with the difficult business of acting. But I submit that this is the playwright's fault. It is not generally understood that it is much easier for an actor to offer with complete emotional frigidity a choice of poisoned chalices to his victim than it is for the victim to portray the sensations of a man confronted with the possibility, within ten minutes, of an extremely painful exit from this mundane scene. In the last few years Mr. Lang has not so much acted as consented to be acted at. It is hard upon a public which adores this fine actor's great talents that it should be deprived of more considerable opportunities of enjoying the exhibition of those talents. And I hereby implore Mr. Lang to let us see him in a rôle worthy of his genius. If he desires to play a Jew there is always Shylock, and if he must play jealous husbands what is the matter with Othello? Of Mr. Temple Thurston's "Emma Hamilton" at the New Theatre I shall only say that it is a mild and agreeable entertainment which shows how far the author is from realising the true nature of that lady's claims upon public attention. Mr. Edgar Wallace's "The Calendar" at Wyndham's is a stormer about which I shall probably be writing twelve months hence. And the successful revival of Mr. Rudolf Besier's and Miss May Edginton's "Secrets" at the Comedy, with Miss Fay Compton in her original part, proves that the public has lost none of its taste for sugar. GEORGE WARRINGTON.

### THE PLAYBILL

#### New Arrivals.

THE APPLE CART.—Queen's.

"Carried my soul almost to heaven in its ideas."—*The History of Amelia*, by Henry Fielding. Book IX, Chapter IX.

SECRETS.—Comedy.

"Such sweetness, softness, innocence, modesty!"—Book II, Chapter II.

JEW SUSS.—Duke of York's.

"How many miserable women have lain in the arms of kings!"—Book VI, Chapter III.

#### Tried Favourites.

THE MATRIARCH.—Royalty.

"In which, whenever nature gets the better of her, she acts."—Book VIII, Chapter IX.

THE SECOND MRS. FRASER.—Haymarket.

"There should be one fool at least in every married couple."—Book IX, Chapter IV.

BITTER-SWEET.—His Majesty's.

"How natural is the desire of going thither!  
And how difficult to quit the lovely prospect!"—Book VI, Chapter I.

## ON THE TRACK OF THE TUNNY

FOR the very good reason that sport and industry have set a price on his head—or, rather, we had better say, his body—the last few years, and especially recent months, have brought about a remarkable revival of interest in the tunny. It is almost twenty years since some of us, who then had occasion to go down to the sea in ships and study the common fishes of our cold northern seas, began to interest ourselves in these giant mackerel which come annually on visits from far-off sunny seas of the south. And it is probable that, but for the incidence of the Great War, which even now seems to have divided Time into two parts, these invaders would not have had to wait until the twenties of the twentieth century to find a place among sporting fishes.

The first story which fascinated me in pre-War days had as its leading character the engineer of a Milford Haven trawler, and the stage was set on Porcupine Bank, far to the west of Ireland. This follower of Izaak Walton had been attracted, as few could fail to be, by the agility of the big fish speeding around to snap up the lesser fishes which customarily escape as a trawl is hauled. So out of the galley poker he fashioned a passable hook, on which, duly sharpened, barbed and baited, a tunny was secured by the aid of wire, ropes and shipmates. Albeit for the ill equipped, be it with rod or gun, tunny hunting is a futile and even dangerous game, as some of my herring fishing friends in the North Sea have since found, fortunately a. no greater expense than of strained wrists or a wetting.

The coming of the tunny into the list of northern sporting fishes adds interest to the endeavours some of us made to hook and to hold these six hundred pounders out on the herring trawling grounds in the autumn of 1913 at Brucey's Garden, sixty miles off Whitby. Hooking was easy—they tell me North Sea tunny are more wary now—but holding was quite another matter. And when holding was attained, to the extent of making fast a limited length of line, the steel shark hook straightened out. Not long ago I was reminded of those pre-War efforts of my colleagues by coming across an unexpected hook.

These jousts with giants were merely idle interludes to other more serious business in hand, and when the autumn of 1914 might have brought further opportunities, a grimmer



READY FOR ACTION.

task than tackling tunnies had fallen to our lot. One great interest at this early period was how and why these Mediterranean migrants had found their way in such force to the western part of the North Sea.

The species (*Orcynus thynnus*) has long been known as a regular visitor to the coasts of Norway, Sweden and Denmark and there are well authenticated, though isolated, records of its appearance on the coasts of Iceland (Eyrebakki, Melrakkasjettet, etc.).

The Mediterranean to the Murman coast is a far call, but in the first report of the Russian Murman Expedition I found the note and photograph of a specimen which, in 1898, had ventured as far into the Arctic as the cheerless Ekaterina Harbour.

Observations on stray visitors to our North Sea coasts were not lacking, but the invasion of the hordes which appeared in the two or three autumns before the War was something quite unprecedented. Evidence on this can still be drawn out in leisure moment arguments on any day among the herring drifter skippers on the fish quays of Yarmouth or Lowestoft. And here are men who have good reason to keep keen observation for all that passes in the water around their nets, especially when, as some affirm of the tunnies, they become a cause of damage to the frail walls of cotton set nightly across the sea. Dutch herring fishers have gone so far as to protest to their Government against a new sea pest, and on more than one occasion the long-liners of Aberdeen have had to shift grounds on account of the tunnies' unwelcome attentions.

Here, at the request of the Editor of COUNTRY LIFE, I am venturing to set out notes made and confirmed by conference with all sorts and conditions of men at home and in France and Norway, for it is in the last-named among northern countries that tunny fishing has developed farthest on commercial lines.

The first thing it is desirable to get into our minds is that the tunny comes north not to breed, but to feed. It is not until the tiny tunnies of the next generation have been left to float as eggs and develop, unknown to father and mother, as with most fishes, that the uncaring, hungry parents set out on their long trail to northern seas. The long-finned tunny, sought commercially by the men of Concarneau and elsewhere on the Bay of Biscay, is another species and does not appear to take



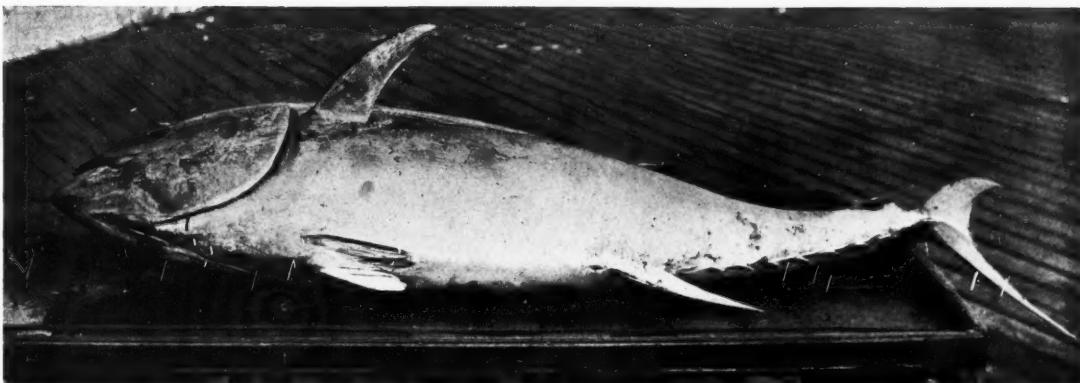
A SIX HUNDRED POUNDER.



"STAND BY TO HEAVE IN!"



NEARLY MISSED.



A SIX HUNDRED POUNDER BROUGHT INTO SCARBOROUGH LAST WEEK.

part in the northward venture. The route by which the fish with which we are concerned at the moment reaches the North Sea seems not to be that by which so many of our summer fish come, through the Channel, but west of Ireland, north of Scotland and the Shetland Isles. Late in June or early in July they first appear off the Norwegian coast, and a month later some are south of the Dogger Bank. By the end of August the shoals are widely spread over the North Sea, the Skagerack and Cattegat. Fishermen are of the opinion that they are chary of venturing in-shore of twenty fathoms. They stay on the Norwegian coast until November, but I have never yet been able to get evidence of their presence to any great distance south of the latitude of the Humber. When the great herring fishery off Yarmouth and Lowestoft is in full progress in October and all the tunnies in the world could fill to repletion, our visitors seem to have left us. In many cases where odd fish have stranded or washed ashore at unexpected spots (Wells, Clacton) the date is usually well into the autumn, perhaps an indication of inability to face the onset of winter. Do tunny come to us as sparse, scattered fishes, or in large, widespread shoals? This is a question which naturally follows when we realise that the north-coming is one of some regularity. Let it suffice to say here that, from evidence collected, one can be assured that at a given moment in September when tunny are being taken at Trondhjem and Oslo, off Bohuslän, Skagen and Odden, others are pestering our herring fishers off the Yorkshire coast, and the Dutchmen on the Dogger Bank. Farther north, seventy miles or so off Aberdeen, a few are daily falling victims to German herring trawlers; and to the south of them others are paying toll to the herring fishers from Boulogne, who, first of North Sea fishermen, learned how to make profitable use of the invaders.

As to the abundance of fish in the shoals of a given area, I am able to quote an experience of my friend Dr. Oscar Sund of the Fishery Department in Bergen. On a calm day, September 1st, 1924, he was travelling by the route steamer from Bodö through Salten Fiord when the general attention of the passengers was attracted to peculiar circular disturbances over several miles of the flat sea surface. Here was a feature well known to the coastal fishermen as "knuten" or knots of fish, and, viewed from close quarters, it could be seen that each knot consisted of a number of tunny working in a circle of 5-6yds. in diameter, the disturbed centre of which resolved itself into a group of unfortunate herrings. He estimates that in this fiord alone the tunny shoal must have amounted to many thousands, and recent, partially successful, attempts to take these fish by purse seine have shown a knot to contain upwards of one hundred fish. Trawler-men have described to me the witnessing of similar sights this August south of the Dogger Bank. With such a wide range of distribution and evidence of the immensity of the annual tunny invasion, the controversy which has already arisen as to the right and wrong methods of taking tunny need not continue, assuming the basis of the controversy to be the exhaustion of the stocks. Owners of salmon rivers and lessees of fishings will always be jealous of the fishermen who take salmon in the sea; there will always be prosecution of poachers and the animals of fin, fur and feather which deem it their right to get a salmon when and how they can. But these considerations need not concern us in the case of a fish whose main stock lies hundreds of miles away in the sunny south. Though when the time comes we shall want to know more about the spawning grounds off Spain and the connection between our tunny and those slain by the Moors, the Italians, the Greeks and even the Turks.

In the meantime, those who insist on fair fishing with rod and line can have their way, and so can those who prefer shooting with a harpoon. There are now even those who contemplate combining the two methods, shooting first and playing the victim on a rod. On a visit to Norway in August I had the opportunity of examining the harpoon gun for tunnies invented by Mr. K. Krohnstad, of Bergen, and first used by him in 1923. The rifle was 3ft. 8ins. long, the barrel being 23½ins. with a bore of 10 mm. The length of the harpoon was 26ins., the head being 4½ins. long, fitted with two hinged barbs which, when spread, fully covered 5½ins. A becket of wire was secured a little way below the head of the harpoon, and to this the line was made fast. In actual use 100yds. of line coiled down in a tub lead from the harpoon to a football-like bladder, as used by herring fishermen, and in a second tub lie a further 100yds. to 200yds. of line, the end of which finally is secured to the motor boat customarily used. The whole principle is a combination of the hand harpooning of tunny, which has been carried on for many years, and modern whaling practice. As in whaling, every precaution has to be taken that when the harpoon gets home everything runs clear. As the illustration on page 432 shows, this is ensured by the use of a special line drier and coiler. Coiled taut on this when wet, the line slackens on drying and can be flaked down in the tub with the certainty of running clear. The whole outfit—gun, line, two harpoons, line drier, tubs or baskets, and buoy—costs 260 kroner, or the gun alone 180 kroner (£10). Mr. Krohnstad maintains that at 30-35yds. accurate shooting is quite possible, while experts can do better. The first fish he shot was one of 220lb., and took nearly two hours to kill. Small fish are thrown out to draw the tunny to the surface, and some Danish fishermen have found it a good plan to insert a cork in the herring or other fish used as a surface bait. This keeps the fish in question just on the surface. Soon after Mr. Krohnstad had patented his gun, Mr. Bernhard Hanson, Kristiansund, was attracted to the new sport, which has since developed into a business calling for more and more tunnies for tinning purposes. To Mr. Hanson I am indebted for most of the photographs taken in the neighbourhood of Trondhjem which accompany this article. Readers who live in the tropics, where lies the home of giant rays, sharks, etc., will see a wide field of possibility for the Krohnstad gun.

Interesting as a sport, tunny harpooning was found not to be a sufficiently rapid producer of tunny for the tin, and the purse seine has been brought into use with some remarkable results. One boat using this net in 1927 took ninety-three tunny in one haul and fifty-four in the next. The weather was bad that year, and Mr. Hanson had only thirteen days fit for harpoon work: in these days he killed forty-seven fish. A number of other boats fitted out and he estimates these took in addition 100 fish between them. About forty fish were taken by hook in the Trondhjem district. In 1928 it was decided to develop the purse seining more fully. The net used was 240yds. long and 12yds. deep, and such a net can be used in any water exceeding that depth. The object is to encircle a shoal of fish and "purse" it, or draw together by means of a line, a series of rings fixed along the bottom, before the fish realise they are surrounded. This kind of fishing gear is in very general use in Norway for herring and "brisling" (the "Norwegian sardine" of commerce). The first enclosure, seventeen fish, was made on July 17th, and the three vessels which worked purse seines last year took 370 tunny, averaging 431lb. headed and cleaned. In the Trondhjem district sixty fish were taken by other methods.



MAP SHOWING THE PRESUMED NORTHWARD TRACK OF THE TUNNY.

It was soon found that the tunny began to throw their weight about when enclosed in a net, and, perhaps remembering a little trick learned when playing in and out of the fragile herring nets of the North Sea, rushed headlong at the wall of the purse seine, numbers crashing through the strong material of which it is made. This has brought up the idea of using a charge of dynamite to stun the fish after an enclosure has been made. An interesting revelation made by Mr. Hanson has been on the food of the tunny. In their stomachs he has found herring, mackerel, saithe, pollack, ling, tusk, Norway haddock, sea trout and salmon. How many of those who complain of declining returns from Norwegian salmon rivers have given a thought to this form of pirate? In one fish shot in August, 1927, there were eight recently swallowed Norway haddock and two cod, one of which was 28ins. long.

During the present season there has been a further extension of the campaign against the tunny, both as a sport and as an industry, and of the two in combination. Encouraged by the success of Colonel Stapleton Cotton, who killed a 596lb. fish after a twelve-hour struggle last autumn, more rod fishers have gone to compare the possibilities of Norway with those of Catalina Island, and the force of harpoon gunners has increased in the Scandinavian countries. In Denmark a branch factory of the Trondhjem tunny canning concern has been opened at Skagen.

Up to the time of writing tunny have been scarce on the west coast of Norway, but more abundant than ever in Oslo Fiord, in the Skagerack and Cattegat. Since the beginning of August fish have been landed commercially at Oslo, Horten, Mandal, Moss and Christiansand. Recently a Danish herring



KROHNSTAD GUN, HARPOONS AND LINE DRIER.

boat's crew off the island of Anholt took thirty-two tunny in a couple of hours, adding a comfortable 1,000 kroner to their day's work. At Esbjerg another boat, which fitted out a few weeks ago for harpooning on the system described above, took two fish in the trial trip. These, after heading and cleaning, weighed about 850lb. and were sold to the cannery for over £6.

And all the while, from trawler and drifter men whose work takes them into the less sheltered waters of the central North Sea, I have news of tunny at play, almost undisturbed as yet by human enemies. Frenchmen are taking their toll by

methods which would not be approved in angling circles, and since the end of July numbers have been landed by German herring trawlers at their home ports, where an official price quotation has been given daily in the market records. The value corresponds to that of saithe and ling. Occasional fish have been landed by trawlers at ports on our side of the North Sea, to be sold chiefly as curiosities. Nine fish, weighing from 448lb. to 672lb. apiece, landed by a German trawler at Aberdeen on August 22nd, realised less than £4 for the lot. And all the time the interest in the tunny is growing and our knowledge of this handsome stranger is increasing. Surely the time is not far distant when it will be possible to breakfast comfortably in London, take the "Scarborough Flier," and be fast in a tunny before the sun goes down into a blue September sea? Or, with adequate funds, a harpoon gun and a Moth seaplane at one's disposal, might not one contemplate a flight at noon to Brucey's Garden, converse with friendly trawlers for tunny news, to return in time for dinner with a tunny lashed where, in time of war, seaplanes carried torpedoes?

GEORGE T. ATKINSON.

## LAWN TENNIS IN RETROSPECT

BY GODFREY WINN.

**W**ITH the Eastbourne Meeting, the lawn tennis season virtually ends. True, there are the autumn crop of hard-court tournaments, but in the survey of the year's progress they can be disregarded with a clear conscience. The Eastbourne meeting has always had a peculiar attraction for the writer, doubtless because as a schoolboy the Devonshire Park courts served as my first introduction to the game. There I saw Patterson and Lenglen in exhibition matches; there I witnessed the defeat of France at the hand of America, Gobert and Laurentz being no match for Tilden and Johnson, then at the height of his fame. And there, again, I played my first competitive tennis in the boys' event, spending every moment I could in watching with envy, which warred with admiration, the brilliant exploits of my seniors.

In those days Eastbourne was not very lucky in its weather. At least two days of the week it would rain in torrents. There were no tarpaulins over the centre court, and we spent, ourselves clad in mackintoshes, many dismal hours watching the downpour soak into the turf, a way of passing the time which many subsequent Wimbledons have made only too familiar. But this year the weather chose to be kinder. Devonshire Park was gay with bright dresses; the sky was blue, the sun was hot (there are, indeed, no lovelier days than the early ones of autumn) and the tennis itself, if not as miraculous as in the days when it was seen through the eyes of the schoolboy, was, at any rate, of a reassuringly high standard.

This meeting has been dubbed "the little Wimbledon." Moreover, it has the advantage, which Wimbledon lacks, of coming late in the season. I have always felt that the Wimbledon meeting is held so early in the summer that very often many players are unable to do justice to their reputations. Miss Sandison, for instance, who as champion of India arrived in this country with a very high reputation, was defeated in the first round, simply because, owing to the great difference between the sun-baked courts of India and our own, she was not yet acclimatised. In the last two months she has been able to reproduce her real form in winning a succession of the country meetings, and last week, out of a very large field, was one of the two finalists at Eastbourne. Although Miss Goldsack—who has herself made great progress this year—proved just too experienced for her, Miss Sandison's brilliance, coupled with her determination to hit a rising ball, had brought her home successfully against Joan Ridley in the previous round. It

would look as if, were Wimbledon to be held at this moment, that Miss Sandison might have provided a strong challenge for the champion herself.

The year's events, of course, have done nothing to mar Miss Wills's reputation, and much to increase it. She still remains in a class by herself. At Wimbledon she did not lose a set, seldom more than two or three games each match. In the American championships the story has been the same, although, in the actual Wightman Cup match, Betty Nuthall did succeed in running her to advantage sets. One feels that the latter, faced with inevitable defeat, must have fought with the brilliance that desperation will often bring in its train. Otherwise she has had a disappointing year, doing very little to justify the campaign of intensive boosting she has received of recent years. At Wimbledon she early met defeat at the hands of Mrs. Michell, herself to be defeated by Miss Goldsack in the next round. In America, except for her one match against Miss Wills, she has done little more. Mrs. Mallory has defeated her once, and Helen Jacobs (of whom I have no high opinion either) on two occasions.

In fact, I cannot help feeling rather pessimistic altogether about the women's tennis in this country. A year which has shown a great revival on the men's side has produced no answering advance in the other direction. Our girls do not improve, and the more experienced of the women players naturally grow no younger. We have many extremely sound players like Miss Goldsack, or stylists like Eileen Bennett, or plodders—very successful plodders—like Mrs. Watson, but none of these show either the inclination or the ability to reach the extreme heights. The Wightman Cup has returned to America, and Miss Wills stands alone on the heights and looks down, just as Suzanne Lenglen once stood alone and looked down. Their supremacy over their own period is equal and the same, only their facial expression, mirroring their mental outlook, is different.

It would seem that with the exception of these two players the standard of women's tennis to-day has changed extremely little during the last twenty years in comparison with the revolution that has taken place on the men's side. A sure proof of this lies in the fact that Mrs. Bundy can return to England twenty-four years after she has won the championship and defeat so famous a player of the younger generation as Miss Bennett. After the match she is reported to have said that she could notice very little difference in women's tennis to-day as compared with before the War, except that skirts are so much

shorter and the players are, consequently, able to run about the courts much faster. A significant statement.

This increase of speed has not had the same effect on women's tennis, however, as it has on the men's. In the former case it merely lengthens the rally, in the latter it nearly always ends it. At Wimbledon, and more recently at Eastbourne, I seem to have watched interminable matches where both women have tried during long exchanges from the base line to manoeuvre the other out of position and thus force an error in the back hand corner. Volleying has only been used as a last extremity, for women still cling to the base line as desperately as any drowning sailor must cling to the ship's last floating spar.

On the other hand, the whole standard of men's tennis during the last two years has been so revolutionised that had the champion of the same year as Mrs. Bundy appeared upon the centre court, he would have felt as awkward and as embarrassed as someone who had mistaken the time of day and appears at a dinner party dressed in a bathing costume.

I was particularly conscious of this fact when I watched the match at Wimbledon between Cochet and Tilden. Afterwards many of the spectators were expressing surprise that the American had been unable to win even one set. Of course, the secret of that bloodless victory is simply that, while immediately after the War the Americans heralded a new kind of tennis, the Frenchmen have advanced the game to-day one step even farther.

The Americans taught us the enormous value of a good service, the importance of speed, and the truth that a match, to be won, *must* be won quickly. In men's tennis, at any rate, the day of the long rally is over. One might go further and say that the day of the *dull* rally is over, too. The difference between Austin and Nigel Sharpe, for instance, is that, while the former regards each rally as a limited number of strokes in which to manoeuvre for a net position, the latter seems quite content (like the majority of women players) to keep the ball in play in the hope that his opponent in time will make an error. This produces sound tennis, but never a champion. In Sharpe's match against Timmer, the Dutch champion, the rallies were interminably long, and the whole thing seemed very old-fashioned indeed.

Tilden's play is never dull. In fact, although he is now past his prime, he has few rivals where style and production are concerned. Cochet was able to prove, however—alas! only too thoroughly—that, where progress is concerned, the American has been left far behind. The Frenchman has invented a whole series of new angles, which even a few years ago were undreamt of in the tennis world. He is an exponent of the short game, which means that, instead of feeding Tilden with the good length stuff he thrives on (after the War "good length" was the battle cry of every teacher), he played deeply angled, criss-cross fast jabs, which left the American floundering helplessly.

To secure this control over the ball (for it is obviously more difficult to hit at an acute angle than it is to hit more or less straight) Cochet allows himself practically no swing back. He



HELEN WILLS.

hits the ball almost as it leaves the ground with a peculiar wrist inflection, which gives it pace and force, and cleverly hides its direction until the last second. The long swing-back and follow-through of the top-spin drive first came into fashion before volleying was considered, as it is to-day, the chief objective. Cochet proved in the final against Borotra that successfully to counter a volleyer's attack one cannot afford the time of a backward flourish with the racket. Such flourishes used to be charming to watch. They are *still* charming to watch, but such flourishing no longer wins matches or is the attribute of the champion. Simplicity in tennis, as in all other modern "arts," has come to stay.

It would not be fair to end this article without some reference to England's great renaissance of men players. If France, with America a good second, still dominates the game, yet it must be recorded that this year we had not only a player in the semi-final of the singles, but also one of the two pairs in the final of the men's doubles was ours too. This is a very different state of affairs to last year, when Austin alone of the Englishmen was good enough to reach even the last sixteen.

Austin has proved once and for all that the lack of stamina which has on so many previous occasions been his downfall has finally been conquered. To play J. B. Gilbert, Hunter and Brugnon on successive days and finish up with a bloodless victory is not the achievement of a man who lacks bodily strength. He has so co-ordinated his game that to-day it is a beautifully working machine which responds to every demand made on it, except—and here lies his one weakness—a prolonged and accurate lobbing campaign.

Both in intention and execution his overhead work lies far behind the rest of his game. And although his service delivery is no longer the rather cramped bowing action of the days when he first won fame as Public School champion, it is far yet from being a weapon of attack. If only he can succeed in eradicating this weakness, then surely it must only be a matter of time before the championship is his.

But the real discovery of this year's lawn tennis has been Ian Collins, the Scotch champion, who succeeded at Wimbledon in reaching two finals—the men's doubles in partnership with Gregory, the mixed with Joan Fry.

Since he is not a spectacular player like Gregory, I have a feeling that many of the spectators on that last Saturday cannot have done full justice to his performance. His quiet work at the net again and again provided his partner with openings for winning smashes. Unlike Gregory, he never loses his head, and it was entirely due to one of his recoveries off what seemed an untakeable smash of Allinson's that won for his side that long fourth set. It will be interesting to watch this young man's progress during the next season. Personally, I am entirely confident that it will be he, rather than Gregory, Sharpe or Olliff—so strangely unreliable—who will, in company with Austin, of course, raise the torch of the English revival so far aloft in the firmament of lawn tennis that one day soon it will be taken—for a star.



H. W. AUSTIN.

Sept. 28th, 1929.

## CORRESPONDENCE

## THE SIDE-SADDLE AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I have been away and have only just seen Colonel Goldschmidt's letter on this subject. Colonel Goldschmidt, in spite of his contempt for the side-saddle, does not, apparently, disdain another expedient usually considered to be rather a feminine monopoly. I allude to begging the question in argument, for my chief argument goes ignored. Now for what he does say. Certainly I consider the terms "good hands" and "light hands" to be interchangeable. No hands can possibly be good that are not light and consistently so, not just between whiles when there is no immediate call for the rider to use the reins as a help to her shaken balance. To drag the leg "aid" into this question is off the point, for many men use their legs most efficiently and yet continue to have what is called in Ireland "hands like feet." I suppose I may take it that Colonel Goldschmidt's knowledge of the side-saddle is theoretical only, and he has never done any serious riding in one. Now, mine is practical and fairly wide. Even my convictions as to the cross-saddle for women have been arrived at through my own experience, as well as through my observation of many other women. Also on what some of the best cross-saddle riders among them have confided to me. Of course, a side-saddle rider is, so to speak, one-legged (not legless, as Colonel Goldschmidt seems to imagine). This is the great disadvantage of that position; but there are means of largely overcoming the difficulty—means which are, if he will allow me the quotation, a "sealed book" to him. So practical are these that a good side-saddle rider is quite capable of schooling a green youngster into a well mannered, bold and sensible hunter. This is not an assertion in the air, but an eye-witnessed fact and no unusual one. The statement that horses always ridden side-saddle rapidly deteriorate is the most astounding one I have ever heard, so much so that one must just pass it by as a bit of unreasonable personal prejudice. And what does Colonel Goldschmidt mean by the desperate position of a woman in a side-saddle when her horse falls with her? I have witnessed many such falls, as well as having experienced them myself, and the positions resulting were no more desperate than they would have been for cross-saddle riders. No one nowadays who is not a fool rides with her leg so levered between stirrup and pommel that she cannot loosen her seat at will. If she does, she naturally gets the trouble she asks for. Once in a blue moon, perhaps, the pommels are responsible for an injury, but, on the other hand, if a horse falls on the off side an injury is far less likely to result, as there is no leg that side to be fallen on. I very much doubt if the class of male rider whom Colonel Goldschmidt describes as continually falling off, whose seat is weak and whose nerve is gone, could ride in a side-saddle with any more success even if he wished

to. Surely for this type of horseman (known in my family as "poached eggs") the counsel of perfection would be complete and immediate retirement from the hunting field? The country in which I witnessed most *bad* falls among the women riders was a moorland one where the large majority of them rode astride. The horses would blunder at full gallop over the treacherous going, and then—more often than not—recover themselves; but the riders—also more often than not—went over their horses' heads on to their own—and granite boulders were plentiful! During the few seasons I hunted there several women were badly hurt in this way. Personally, I managed to get through these seasons of hunting astride without cutting any voluntaries; but it was

holiday hunts and rides. If he is destined to be a real horseman, his hands come too. All he needs is for a knowledgeable elder to set him on the right path and see that he keeps in it. There was no mention in my letter, as published, of bow legs; but since Colonel Goldschmidt alludes to these, I can only say that too much "drudgery," etc., in growing youth does bow some girls' legs—or my eyes are very badly in need of the attentions of an oculist.—C. C.

## A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Can any of your readers help me by telling me the whereabouts of the old house



THE HOUSE WITHOUT A NAME.

more by good luck than good management, and I am honest enough to own up to it. I am not aware that I made any comparison in my previous letter between good side-saddle riders and bad cross-saddle ones. To compare a good rider with a bad one is too obviously futile. All I did was to relate quite truthfully how riders of both schools conducted themselves in a well known show. I was told that some of the women who so contributed to the general enjoyment by their unrehearsed antics considered themselves as most competent horsewomen, and had come from a long way off in order to display their prowess. Colonel Goldschmidt rather gives himself away when he speaks of "facing the drudgery of learning to obtain a reasonably safe seat astride." This one presumes for the girls—for what normally strong, high-spirited boy has to face this drudgery? His strength of seat just comes to him by degrees during the delirious joy of

shown in the accompanying illustration? This house looks to me particularly beautiful, but I have not been able to locate it and I am very anxious to do so. I was told that it was near King's Lynn, but I am practically certain that it is not in the eastern counties.—COTSWOLD.

## A RAT, A WEASEL AND A MAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I was fishing a brawling torrent in the heart of the wild Corsican mountains when, turning to adjust my tackle, my eye was caught by an animal drama being enacted on the bare knoll behind me. Down the steep slope at full speed came a rat, squealing piteously as it ran. Behind it, in close, relentless pursuit, sped a weasel. Suddenly the rat caught sight of the Man. It shot off at right angles to its former course, ran straight up to me and crouched down between my feet. The weasel followed instantly on its trail, but paused within a couple of yards of its quarry and sat up on its tail, chittering with rage at being balked of its prey by fear of the Man. For more than a minute all three remained thus, motionless, then I made a forward movement, and, its eyes blazing with fury, the weasel turned and made its way to a cairn of rocks into which it disappeared. The rat still crouched between my feet, but presently it raised its head, looked all round, evidently decided that the danger had passed, ran off and disappeared round the elbow of the knoll. I adjusted my tackle, then walked on up-stream. But as I began to climb down the precipitous bank of the river I cast a glance backward—just in time to see the weasel emerge from the piled-up rocks, pick up the scent of its quarry and vanish, in its turn, round the angle of the knoll. I had no doubt whatever as to the closing scene of that drama. The weasel is Death incarnate.—J. M. DODINGTON.

## GRAPES AT KENNINGTON CROSS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—You may like to publish a photograph of a grape vine growing in a small back garden at Kennington Cross, only two miles from Westminster. The garden is 20ft. square and two sides of it are covered with the vine, which receives no attention whatever, and although it has fruit each year, I think it is phenomenal that this year there are seventy-two bunches on it which have every indication of ripening.—F. TEATHER.



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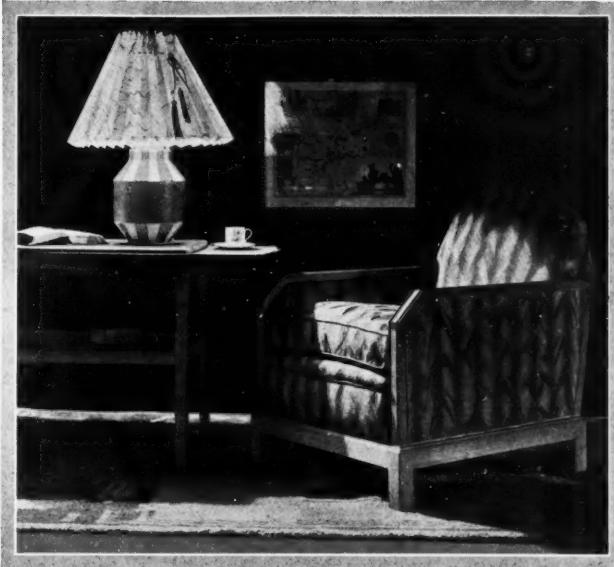
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A NEST OF STRING.

## AN INTERESTING NEST

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—Numerous instances have been recorded of strange nesting sites and peculiar nesting materials adopted by different species of birds, but the following one, I think, is worthy of record. Viscount Downe has recently presented to the Yorkshire Museum the nest of a missel thrush composed almost entirely of pieces of string used for tying up sweet peas. The nest was built in an apple tree four feet from the ground, and a brood of four was safely reared in the nest.—WALTER E. COLLINGE.

## MILK WHILE YOU WAIT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—I send you a picture of a modern idyll from Naples. You will see that the cow comes direct to the consumer in the street. I doubt if such a plan would commend itself to our sanitary authorities at home.—D.

## MUTINY

## MEMORIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—With reference to your recent article on Lucknow and Cawnpore, the photographs enclosed may be of interest to your readers. The one is a picture of the shot-scarred Residency in Lucknow as it appears to-day. It was in a room behind the tower that Sir Henry Lawrence received his mortal wound.

In the Mutiny days the Residency was surrounded by buildings which sheltered the mutineers and increased the difficulties of the garrison. After the suppression of the Mutiny the buildings were all removed and the battered building now springs from cool, green turf, as may be seen in the photograph. The Residency is the only place in the world where the Union Jack is never lowered; the flag-pole just shows in the illustration, but the flag is cut off. The other picture is of the Sati Chaura or Massacre Ghat at Cawnpore. The Nana Sahib, of infamous memory, granted permission to a large number of English officers, with their wives and children, to proceed to safety down the Ganges. A number of his followers were, however, placed in ambush



"MILK THE COW WHICH IS NEAR."

much louder and, I think, sweeter chirrup than the house cricket. Sometimes there have been quite a dozen within earshot making their cheerful noise at the same time. People tried to catch them, but directly the insects heard any movements in their near neighbourhood they became silent, so evidently they make the noise only when they wish to. When a child, living in the country, I was often taken into the kitchen to see and hear a cricket, an insect shaped like a grasshopper but of a dull light brown. These house crickets were not afraid of human beings and would not take the slightest notice of us. We were not allowed to try to touch or catch them—crickets were supposed to be very

## SOME OF THE ACTORS.

lucky things to have in a house, and to hurt them in any way was to bring all sorts of ill-luck to the inhabitants. It is rather surprising that few people appear to know much about the wonderful insect world. Trying to account for the crickets here we were told that a baker's premises had been pulled down and the rubbish deposited on some vacant ground, and that these crickets came with the *débris*. This reminds me of a young man—a Public School product—who once told us that the night before he had found a moth, "an enormous fellow. I killed it, for I was not going to have my clothes eaten by it—it would have made such big holes!" We really ought to know more about insects, and if any of your readers could tell us, it would be entertaining to know whether these are house or field crickets, and where they could come from. I have lived here in North London a number of years and have not heard any before.—E. M. SPENDER.

## "AN OWL IN THE CITY."

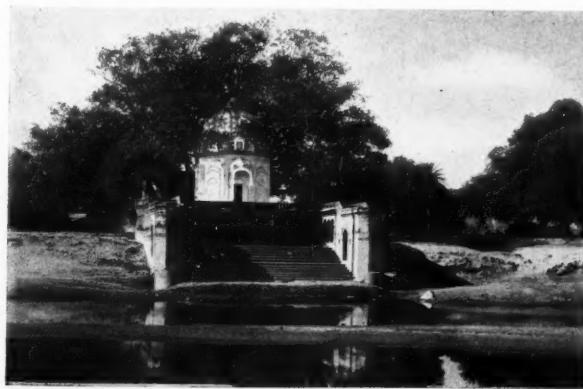
TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—Frequently during the last five years I have heard an owl over Clifford's Inn. Perhaps this is the one which visits the Temple. For several months early in this year a crow was to be heard. Eventually I saw him one Sunday morning, a hoodie perched on some ornamental ironwork on the top of the Carey Street side of the Law Courts.—RAYMOND MORGAN.

## "AN OUTCAST."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—It may interest Miss Neave to know that, failing "small deer," the most suitable food for owls is bullock's heart. This is more easily digested than fibrous meat, such as beef and mutton, which generally disagrees with the birds. The heart should be very lightly boiled.—EDGAR SYERS.



THE MASSACRE GHAT AT CAWNPORE.



THE OLD RESIDENCY AT LUCKNOW.

## THE LOSS OF COLORADO

IMPRESSIONS OF RACING IN SCOTLAND.

**W**HEN the horse Colorado died recently, following on a somewhat lengthy and mysterious illness, Lord Derby suffered a very considerable loss. As a rule horses are not seriously ill for so long as was the case with Colorado. If he had been just an ordinary individual of no special value, I do not suppose he would have been allowed to linger on, but Colorado was of altogether exceptional value and, naturally, the veterinary specialists did everything humanly possible to save his life.

I have seen it stated that, fit and well, Lord Derby might have had £40,000 for Colorado, assuming he had been desirous of selling, which he certainly was not. That sum, in my opinion, probably understates what his real commercial value was. Here was a horse, beautifully bred, by Phalaris, a great sire, from a mare, Canyon, that was herself a classic winner redolent with the best blood in Lord Derby's stud. He was only six years old.

At that age he had already engaged in two seasons at the stud. All who had seen his first crop of foals—they arrived this year—had been much impressed. He was shaping in every possible way like a big success, worthy of carrying on after Phalaris. His fee was 400 guineas a mare. Reckon what his earnings would represent during the next seven or eight years, and it will be understood that he would have been cheap at £40,000. I believe he would have fetched much more for the United States.

Colorado died from some internal complaint, probably a growth. Whatever it was it would be most interesting to have an authoritative statement to clear up the guessing. One does not forget that he several times baffled his trainer, the Hon. George Lambton, because every now and then towards the end of a gallop he would appear to choke and be incapable of going on. He did this just before the Two Thousand Guineas, giving them the idea that he had no chance. Yet he won that classic race by five lengths from the hot favourite, Coronach. The two were destined to be tremendous rivals.

Most readers will recollect how Colorado, because of that showing for the Two Thousand Guineas, started a very hot favourite for the Derby. Yet when he was thought to be all right he failed conspicuously to confirm the form with Coronach; indeed, Lord Woolavington's colt now beat him by five lengths, while even Lancegaye finished a head in front of him and deprived him of second place. Really the colt was all to pieces for the rest of his three year old career, and not until Ascot the following year when a four year old did he show a return to his true self. He won there, but we were all unprepared for the grand assault he was destined to make on Coronach, who most people thought would never be beaten for the rest of his racing career.

It happened at Newmarket in a small field for the Princess of Wales's Stakes of a mile and a half. Odds of 7 to 2 had been laid on Coronach, and the hot favourite "crashed." Colorado, running with great gusto, trounced the big chestnut horse and created such a sensation as I have rarely known at Newmarket. A fortnight later came the race for the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, and this time the wagering was desperately close between them. I believe

that Coronach had begun to go off about this time, and I was rather surprised to find him a starter for the Eclipse Stakes. But Lord Woolavington was not afraid to risk a second defeat, though he must have been aware how another beating would detract from Coronach's value. On the other hand, revenge would restore him to the favour he previously enjoyed. As at Newmarket so at Sandown Park, Colorado pulverised his old opponent once more. It marked the end of their duels. Coronach passed into retirement, and is a very flourishing proposition at the stud to-day.

Colorado kept on longer, only to be very unexpectedly beaten by the French horse Asterus for the Champion Stakes.

For the first time I visited the Ayr racecourse last week. The occasion was the celebration of the Western Meeting of three days. The place was also patronised this year in its turn by the Caledonian Hunt, that ancient sporting institution which claims a history dating back to something like 1770. True to tradition its officers, comprising president, vice-presidents and committee, appeared in scarlet coats with green collars and ties, wearing also top hats. The weather was so bad on the first two days that these high officials of the Hunt could not display their gay raiment, but they found an opportunity on the third day and they did not let it pass.

I am glad I made the long journey north, for I found all connected with the meeting most kind, while they really had something good to offer in the racing which was staged. It took place on a first-class course, than which I have not seen anything fairer or offering a truer test. The public can see well, the stands are fairly convenient and the paddock facilities quite excellent. It is months now since I have seen turf looking so green, fresh and grateful to the eye. The horses, especially those from the south, positively revelled in the decent going. In one or two cases it was so very changed that certain surprise results occurred, but for some of them I have no hesitation in blaming the jockeyship and not the state of the going. I have seldom seen worse displays of judgment on the part of jockeys, and as some of the worst offenders were senior jockeys I could see no sort of excuse for them.

The worst sufferer among the owners was Mr. Reid Walker. His Delius ought to have won the Caledonian Hunt Handicap quite comfortably. Instead he was beaten a short head by Lord Derby's Yosemite (an own brother to Colorado, by the way). Delius owed his defeat to an error of judgment on the part of his jockey, Gordon Richards.

Then on the second day Mr. Walker's gallant winner of the Ascot Gold Cup this year, Invershin, ought most certainly to have won the Caledonian Hunt Cup, but it was his unfair fate to be beaten a neck by Lord Derby's three year old filly, Drift. Odd it was that Lord Derby's horses should have been the ones to benefit by these happenings. Beary, who had so distinguished himself on Trigo in the St. Leger and on the previous day had won the Irish St. Leger on that colt, did not make anything like sufficient use of Invershin's glorious stamina in what was a wretchedly slow-run race. Then Weston, who was the outstanding jockey of the meeting, suddenly slipped his field on making the turn into the straight, and the long lead he thus established just permitted him to get the tiring filly home by a neck in face of the late rush of Invershin. I have rarely seen a more unlucky loser.

Sans Changer I saw win the Eglinton Plate for Lord Derby, and the pace here again was poor, though, probably, this much improved horse would have won in any case. It was an auspicious meeting for Lord Derby, as still another race was secured when his Flittemere, relishing the softer ground, strode right away from her few opponents for the Stewards' Maiden Plate.

Mr. S. B. Joel laid plans long ago to win the Scottish Derby with his colt Kopi. As part of his preparation Kopi was sent to "pick up" a race at York, but instead he was lame in that race and will not run any more this season. The owner sent a substitute to Ayr in Mcder, who had to carry 10st. and give away much weight all round. Yet this colt—unbacked by his owner, who was present—won by two lengths from Mr. Edward Esmund's Larking, who, if he had any chance, was certainly left with too much to do in the last furlong.

PHILIPPOS.



Frank Griggs

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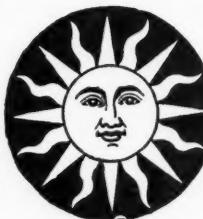


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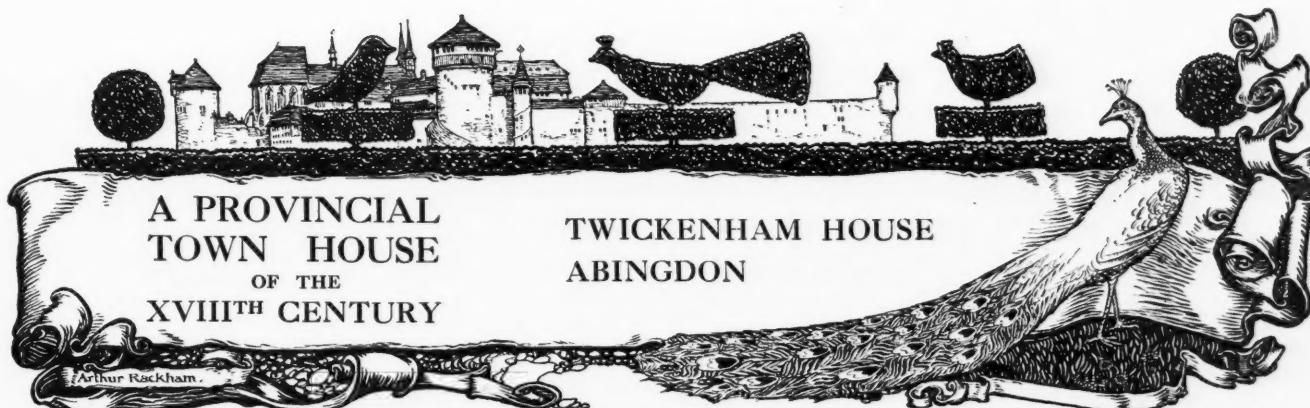


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In Abingdon there are several large houses belonging to this period, a lazy, sleepy, opulent period in the borough's history. Most of them seem to have been the work of the same local builder,

whose characteristics appear and reappear in their brickwork and turn up again in the three eighteenth century almshouses which we have illustrated elsewhere. The period of his activity lasted, roughly, from 1700 to 1735, between which years Twickenham House was probably built. The street in which it stands—East St. Helens Street, leading from the town hall to the church—is full of delightful houses of many different types and dates. Red brick alternates with white or cream-coloured plaster, and gables rub shoulders with cornices; but Twickenham House, standing slightly back from the street frontage and having stables and a yard at its side, asserts its position of dignified superiority over the rest (Fig. 2). Unfortunately, it is not dated, like most of the other Georgian houses in the town. This is because its front was re-built somewhere about 1760, when its interior was redecorated in the current fashions; but that

it really belongs to the first quarter of the century is shown by the old-fashioned type of dormer rising behind its parapet, and the leaded panes of the stables in which seventeenth century tradition lingers on.

The anonymous Abingdon builder or architect whose individuality, we may postulate, made great use of moulded brickwork and diapering with black headers. His house fronts are usually divided by brick pilasters, and he had a curious trick of shaping the flat brick arches of his windows with a serrated edge. An example dated 1732 occurs in the same street as Twickenham House. It is a comparatively small house with a narrow frontage into which the architect has tried to introduce too many features, and the difference between his treatment and the later refined manner of Twickenham House is at once obvious. The Twickenham House front has no mannerisms about it; it relies for its effect entirely on good proportions, its rich red brick and its eminently respectable pediment and cornice, while the ornament is confined to its beautiful door-case (Fig. 1). The work is quite up to the standard of contemporary

London work, and it may be that the owner, soon after the middle of the century, employed a minor London architect to smarten up his house in the latest *chic*. Certainly the interior decoration would suggest this, for here we find all the modes most in fashion at the time of George III's accession—Gothic, *rrococo* and *chinoiserie* side by side.

What the house was like before this thorough embellishment we can only guess from the two large red brick houses in Boar Street and Ock Street. These both belonged to members of the Tomkins family, rich Nonconformists, who had made their money out of malting early in the eighteenth century. The house in Boar Street, now called Stratton House, was built in 1722 by Benjamin Tomkins, who left money to his sons for the endowment of the almshouse in Ock Street. Their initials, "Mr. B. T. and Mr. I. T.", are carved over the door, in addition to those of Benjamin himself and his



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2.—THE STREET FRONT AND STABLES.

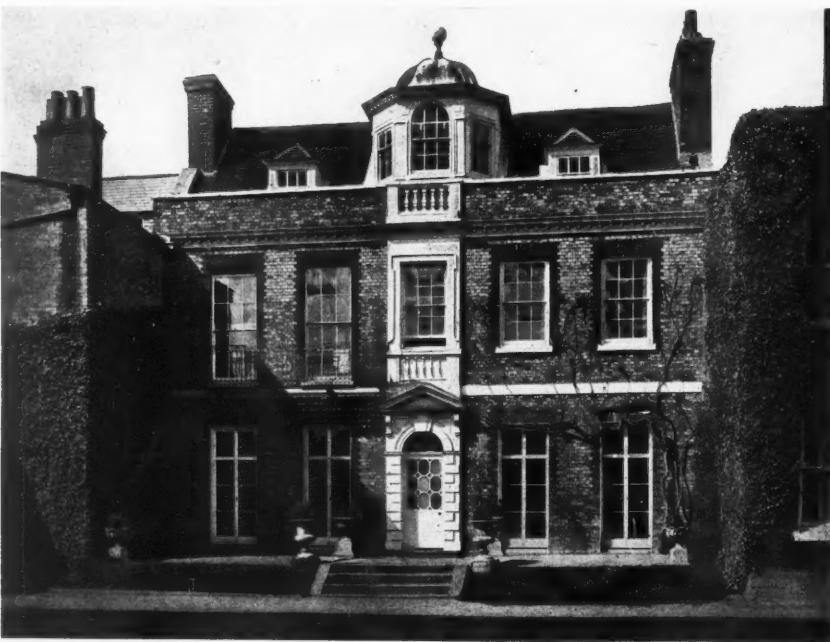
"C.L."



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3.—PANELLING IN THE DINING-ROOM.

"C.L."

5.—A GARDEN SEAT IN THE  
"GOTHICK" STYLE. Circa 1760.

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4.—THE GARDEN FRONT.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

wife. The younger of the two, Joseph, in 1766 was living in Twickenham House, so that it is reasonable to suppose that originally it was built by that same architect whose handiwork can be recognised in the other two. And as the Tomkins almshouse which the brothers erected in 1733 "according to the form prescribed by their father" exhibits the same characteristics, it would seem that he had a regular family connection. If our theory is correct, at Twickenham House the charmingly designed stables are his work (Fig. 2).

The plan of the house to-day consists of a solid block, with yard and stables to the north, to which was added, about 1800, a square projection at the back of the house for a kitchen with bedroom above. This addition was probably made about 1800. The entrance doorway (Fig. 1) is charmingly designed with a boldly modillioned cornice and pediment resting on pillars with Ionic capitals. The head of the door is ornamented with a mask and swags of finely carved drapery, the door itself being recessed and having octagonal shaped panels, which also recur on the doors inside the house. Some very charming rails and an over-arching lamp

support complete the design. The back of the house (Fig. 4) is treated in a quite different manner from the front. Apart from the window surrounds, the brick-work is entirely composed of black headers, giving a shiny metallic surface. The doorway with the window above it is designed as one tall, narrow feature extending from the ground to the top of the parapet, and completely dividing the elevation. The effect is not very happy, the whole feature being too thin and containing too many irrelevant details. Perched like a very large hat on the top of this skimpy body is an octagonal room contrived in the attics, with a lead cupola over it. From its windows one has an extensive view right over the Thames valley. The symmetry of the elevation has been lost by the two first floor windows on the left having had their sills dropped at some subsequent date. But the delicate wrought-iron balcony which has been added more than makes up for this defect.

The interior has a surprising variety of detail about it. Evidently Mr. Joseph Tomkins was in touch with all the dilettante fashions of the time, for Horace Walpole Gothic, Sir William Chambers



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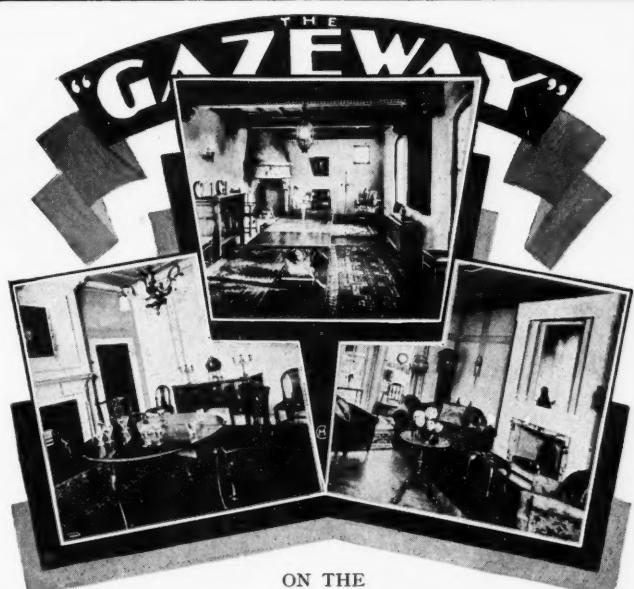
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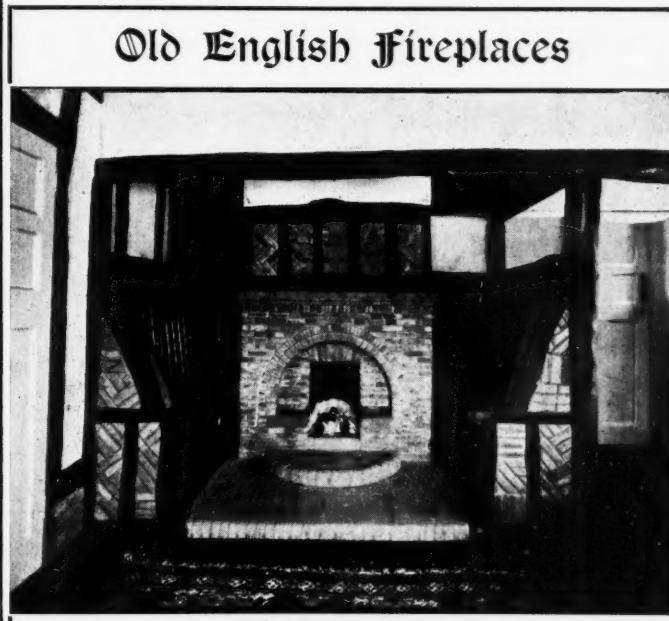
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Chinese and the rococo ornament popularised by Abraham Swan all exist happily together. This is often the case. The three modes were merely regarded as embellishments, amusing and a trifle fantastic, and there was no feeling that, used together, they clashed. No idea of a difference of style worried the designers of that time, who felt they had a new set of tricks to amuse tastes which were beginning to grow jaded. Chambers employed all three fashions for his buildings at Kew, as did Chippendale for his furniture. The Chinese mode is to be seen in the balustrade of the staircase (Figs. 7 and 8), a light geometrical design imitated from those used by the Chinese on their bridges. While the vogue lasted it produced many charming staircases of this type, which are surprisingly suitable for a town house in spite of their far-fetched derivation. They prepared the way for the lighter type of staircase, which was adapted to the narrow halls of late eighteenth century London houses. Another Chinese feature is the fret *motif* used round one of the door-cases in the dining-room (Fig. 3), but in this room rococo prevails. The chimneypiece (Fig. 6) is elaborately carved with scrolls, swags and drops, which frame an oval-shaped mirror. There is further rococo ornament in the frieze over one of



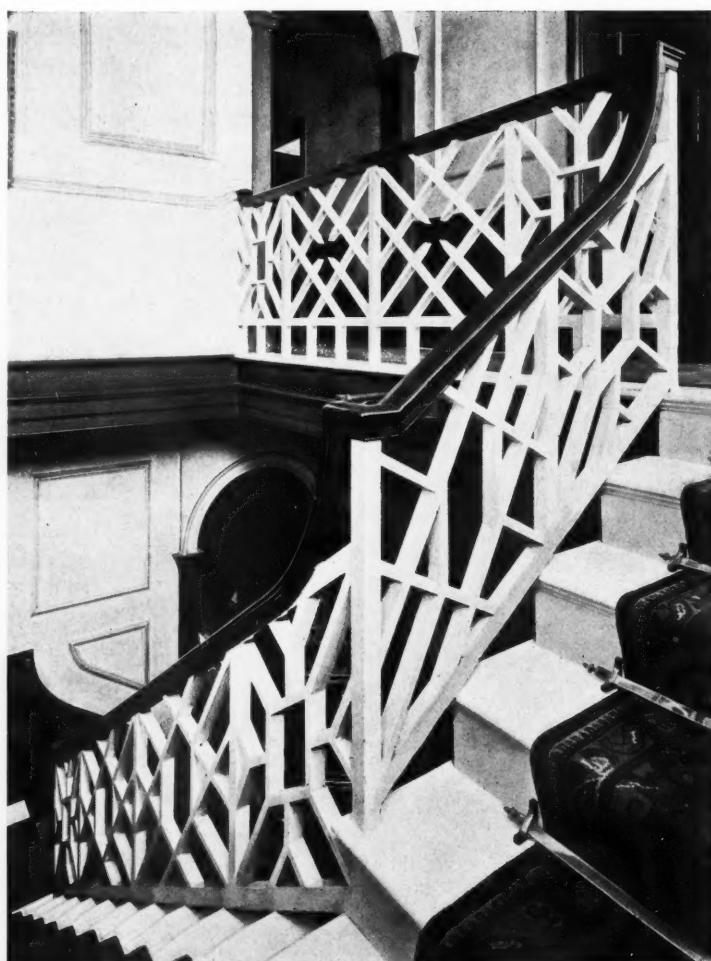
6.—A ROCOCO CHIMNEYPEICE IN THE DINING-ROOM.

the doors (Fig. 3), but the other doors in the room have a lozenge pattern. The eagerness of the joiner—or it may have been the owner—to have as much variety as possible in his ornament has led him to design two completely different pediments. One is broken at the apex and is supported by carved consoles, the other has a large gap in its cornice.

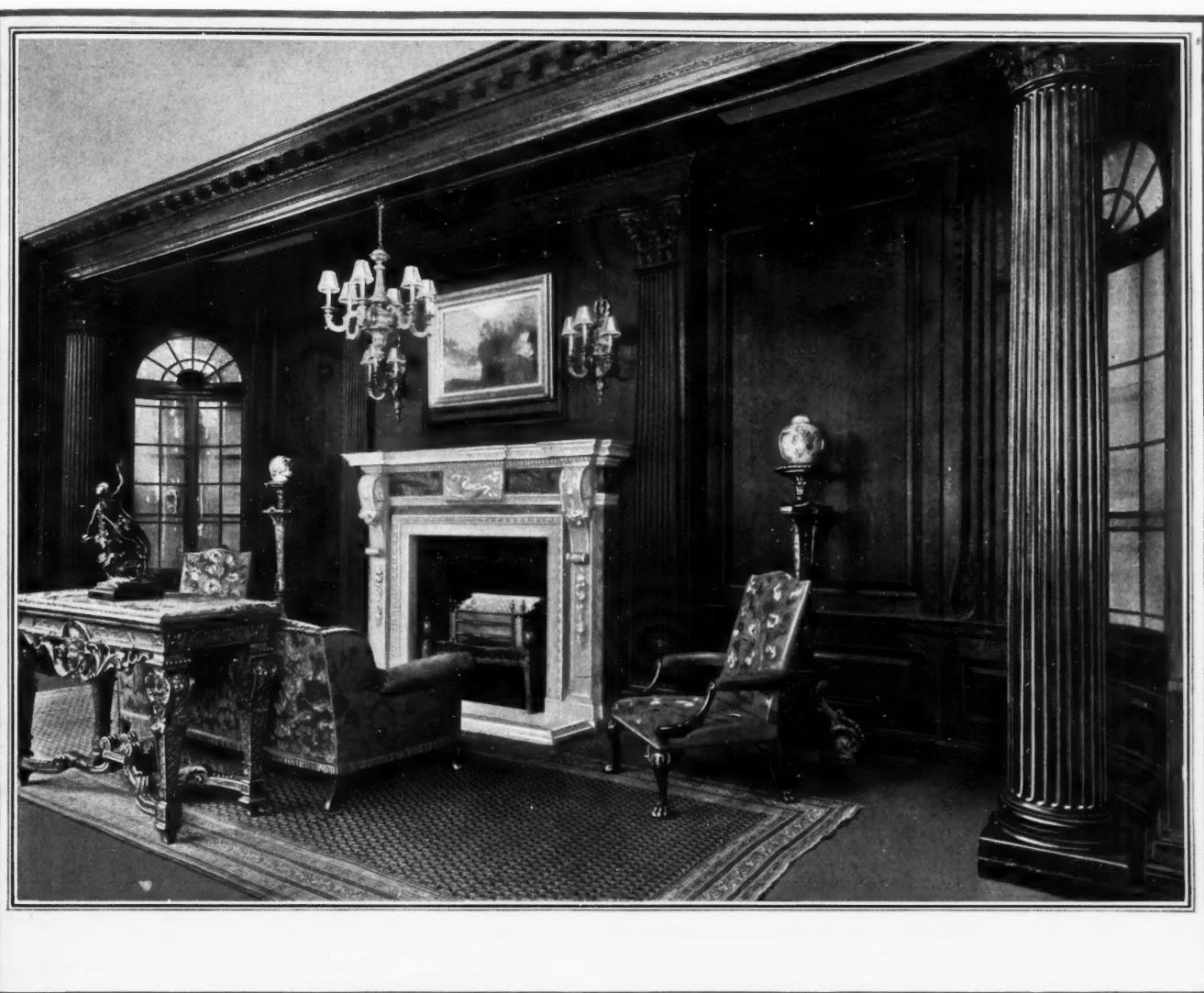
Gothic of the Strawberry Hill variety is found in the morning room, which has a charming set of bookcases in this manner, and there is Gothic tracery in the fanlight of the garden door. But the most amusing piece of Gothic is a garden seat with an ogee arch and vigorous cusping, which none the less do not prevent the introduction of a coved cornice and slender classical pilasters (Fig. 5). Garden seats and summer-houses of this type are to be found in many eighteenth century gardens, and their survival in such numbers bears witness to the rapid spread of the Gothic and Chinese tastes through the publication of popular books of designs.

It is not often that one comes across a house in a country town so elaborately decked out with such a variety of ornament, and if much of it is more curious than beautiful, it is extremely interesting to find the decorative fashions of the time epitomised so succinctly.

ARTHUR OSWALD.



Copyright. 7 AND 8.—THE CHINESE STAIRCASE. "C.L."



## In the Style of the Year 1735

Harrods have recalled all the calm dignity of the original in reproducing this Lounge of the early eighteenth century.

The centre of interest lies in the coloured marble mantelpiece, which is kept in perfect proportion to the rest of the scheme by the curved corner cupboards on either side. Dark oak panelling, very simply and judiciously enriched, blends in perfect harmony with the fluted columns, pilasters and mouldings.

The furniture, in wise contrast to the deep richness of its surroundings, supplies a note of well-chosen colour. The carpet is an antique Sarabend.

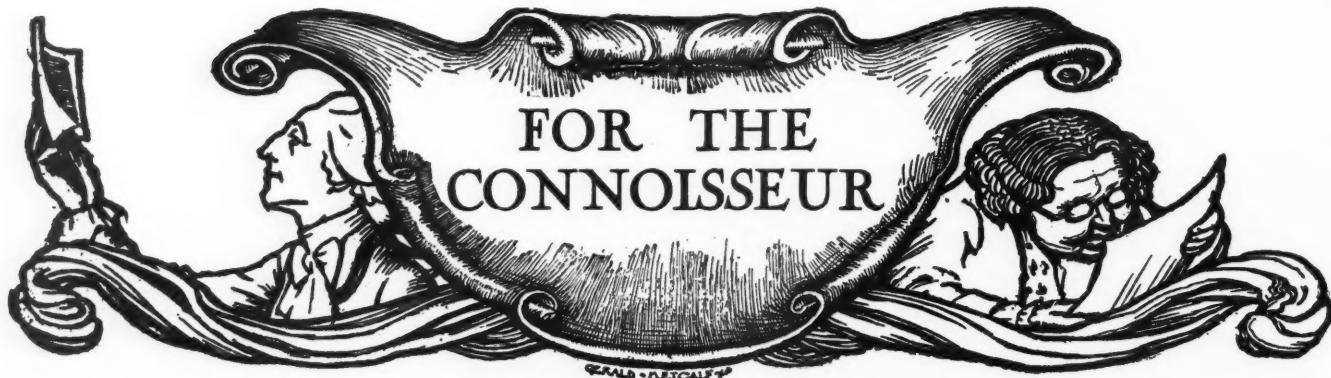
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### AN INLAID WALNUT CHAIR

THE Victoria and Albert Museum has lately acquired a walnut chair decorated with marquetry, which is of great distinction and remarkable for variations from the familiar Queen Anne type. It is one of those bold experiments rarely found at a period when the design of chairs tended to become standardised, and so high was the general level of achievement that even masters of the craft are in danger of being overlooked. Early in the eighteenth century a new appreciation of formal excellence declared itself, and society, tired of fantasy, was ready to welcome a more reticent style. In it curves were consistently exploited, while plain surfaces and choice veneers replaced florid carving and highly coloured marquetry. Sound construction, elegance and comfort were at length united in the best chairs. No longer isolated ornaments, they took their place in a definite scheme of furnishing which imposed some restraint on the craftsman's fancy. In the hands of this maker the ordinary Queen Anne model with hoop back, vase splat and plain cabriole legs has been transformed, though the best characteristics of the style are preserved and emphasised. For the fashion of each individual member it may be possible to cite contemporary precedents; yet if the design is eclectic, the total is greater than the sum of the parts, and motifs already known are combined in a new creation. The bowed top rail resting on turned supports recalls a walnut chair formerly in the Donaldson collection; but in that case marquetry extended the full length of the uprights, which have oblong sunk panels at the base. On the Museum chair there are high tapered plinths to the uprights, and the pattern of the marquetry is far more intricate, resembling the *verve égommé* borders fashionable for pier glasses under William III. The splat, treated with marked originality, shows a complete mastery of rhythmic curves. It is of concave form, "dished" to an unusual degree, the centre portion being connected with the uprights, as in a few fine chairs of carved walnut which were probably made after George I's accession. To avoid breaking the flowing lines the "shoe" connecting the splat with the seat rail is of exceptional height, while the requisite sense of lightness is obtained by piercing the top member.

Here the decoration consists of the cipher "W.R." inlaid in a decorative caligraphic style with abundant flourishes below a conventional crown.

There is a distinct falling off in the lower portion of this remarkable chair, where, however, peculiarities of design are again noticeable. The legs are of the "broken" cabriole type with hoof feet, a rather clumsy counterpart of this uncommon variety, seen at its best on a set of chairs formerly at Honington Hall, Warwickshire, which have backs inlaid with the arms of Skipwith impaling Dashwood. That set is without stretchers, while they are present in the Museum chair and take a curious form. The lateral rails are shaped in the style of the late seventeenth century; but the straight double stretcher seems to be unprecedented. The Honington chairs have the straight section of the leg decorated to accord with the marquetry of the splat, thus avoiding the too sharp contrast between an enriched back and a plain lower portion. Distinction of form and superlative craftsmanship do not invariably co-exist in furniture, and the execution of the new example at South Kensington is not at all points worthy of the design.

The choicest veneer has not been used, while the lower portion is of distinctly provincial character, the roughly shaped feet being more noticeable through the repair they have undergone. But the marquetry cutting is excellent and probably by a different hand. We do not know to what degree specialisation prevailed at that time, but it is unlikely that even in the smaller shops such a chair was made by a single craftsman. As to the disparity between design and execution, it is safe to assume that in most cases the designer was not the maker and could not always ensure that his idea was adequately realised.

The exact date of this example is difficult to establish. Mr. F. J. Rutherford's researches into the bills for furnishing Hampton Court Palace suggest that a set of walnut chairs of a type usually associated with William III's reign were supplied to the Palace by Thomas Roberts so late as 1717. If the identification is accepted, it seems likely that chairs hitherto regarded as following each other in evolutionary sequence were in reality made at the same time, some varieties remaining fashionable long after



1.—WALNUT CHAIR INLAID WITH CIPHER AND CROWN, ONE OF A SET. Circa 1700-10. (Victoria and Albert Museum.)

Sept. 28th, 1929.

COUNTRY LIFE.

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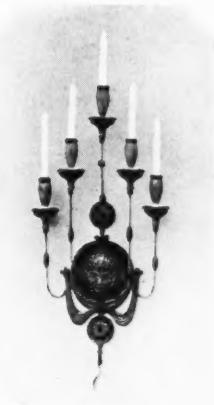
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2.—WALNUT CHAIR WITH MARQUETRY DECORATION.  
Circa 1710. (From the Donaldson Collection.)



3.—WALNUT CHAIR, SPLAT INLAID WITH ARMS OF SKIPWITH IMPALING DASHWOOD. Circa 1710.  
(From Honington Hall, Warwickshire.)

new models had been introduced. The comparison of data derived from bills is the most reliable means of determining this question, for though the makers' descriptions are often disappointingly meagre, the furniture is known at least to have been new at the date of the bill, while objects mentioned in inventories may have been made many years before the list was drawn up. Evidence obtained from furniture which survives together with the accounts should be considered in relation to the few dated examples in existence. In the Dutch National Collections well known types of late seventeenth century chairs, common to England and Holland, are, with few exceptions, dated considerably later than is usual in this country. The accepted chronology may need some revision in the light of further research.

RALPH EDWARDS.

#### AN EARLY GEORGIAN PIER TABLE.

The many large domestic dwellings which were built in the reigns of the first two Georges by such architects as Ripley, William Kent and Colin Campbell asked for furniture large in style and massive in proportion as their proper complement. For wall furniture, pier tables, cabinets, picture and mirror frames and the like, this massive style was not without dignity, and the large detail, whether classic or fanciful, called for fine and sculpturesque carving such as is seen in Kent's furniture for Houghton. The pier table, usually supporting heavy slabs of marble, matched its underframing to this top, and the scroll-shaped supports are often extremely solid. Such tables, often of bracket form, were placed against the walls and between the windows of a room; the supports, of strongly scrolled form, were linked by a pendant of carving, such as festoons of fruit or acanthus foliations, often centring in a mask or prominent shell. In a console table at Messrs. Edwards' of Regent Street, in which this Georgian massive manner is expressed entirely without clumsiness, the framework, no doubt originally intended for gilding, is left in the natural pinewood. The boldly curved legs, made up of two C scrolls, are carved with acanthus and finish in a leaf-clothed volute, while two long acanthus sprays connect them with the centre, a female head in high relief backed by a surround of leafy form. The frieze is carved with a group of three widely spaced flutes divided by a flower-carved patera. In the same collection is a mirror frame in the same monumental style, in which long rush-like leaves, ears and blades of corn and flowers form three sides of the framework, and are linked together at the top by a berried wreath. A fold of fringed drapery is introduced at the sides and completes the fourth side of the frame, folded over a finely carved male mask in high relief. In this piece, also, the original pinewood is left, which is to many much more attractive than the original treatment of gilding or painting. In the same collection is a small bureau-cabinet, dating from about 1700, which is veneered with burr yew, or wood cut from the root of the tree where it "is marbled and veined in a way surpassed by few of the finest foreign cabinet woods," and exhibits a richly coloured, close mottled figure. This piece, which is of unusual type, is in three stages, the lowest containing three drawers and a slide, the middle which has a single drawer, and fittings enclosed by a desk flap, and an upper stage, enclosed by a single cupboard door which is faced with a plate of bevelled mirror glass. A chest on a stand, dating from the early years of the eighteenth century, is also veneered with yew, of straight grain. Here the chest portion is divided into panels by stringing, while the stand, which has a shaped base-board, is fitted with three drawers.

In the same collection are some attractive examples of satinwood. Among these is a pair of cupboards with shelves for books on the upper stage, surmounted by a brass gallery. The lower stage is divided into three cupboards by slender reeded colonettes, while the cupboard doors are inlaid with ovals within which is an urn or vase of classic type in satinwood and green-stained wood, relieved against a beech wood surround. The frieze is fitted with three drawers. To the same period belongs the set of four satinwood armchairs with caned seat and back panel, where the slender baluster-shaped arm supports are decorated with a calyx of upright leaves, and the arms painted with graduated husks. The legs are painted with a leaf capital, and above the legs is a panel painted with ornament relieved against a gilt ground. There is also a break-fronted china cabinet, which is an example of the refined design of the age of satinwood. The lower stage is enclosed by cupboard doors which are inlaid with a narrow band of holly bordered on either side by ebony; while the upper stage, which has preserved its original glass, has graceful tracery bars terminating in some positions in a carved terminal. Also of satinwood is a pair of knife-boxes, of which the front is decorated with small inlaid pilasters, and the silver escutcheon plate is of graceful design. The sloping lid is inlaid with an oval inlaid shell, and the hinges are original. In the same collection is also a fine room wainscoted in pine removed from a house in East London. The two pedimented door-cases and the shelved alcove for china are lavishly carved, and the treatment of the cherub heads in the alcove spandrels is notably fine. The wall area is divided into two tiers of fielded panels, surmounted by an entablature with a leaf-carved cornice; the "simple" chimneypiece, which is surmounted by a fielded panel, is carved on the frieze with a trail of leafage centring in eagle-heads.

J. DE SERRE.

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BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS. **October 23rd & 24th.**

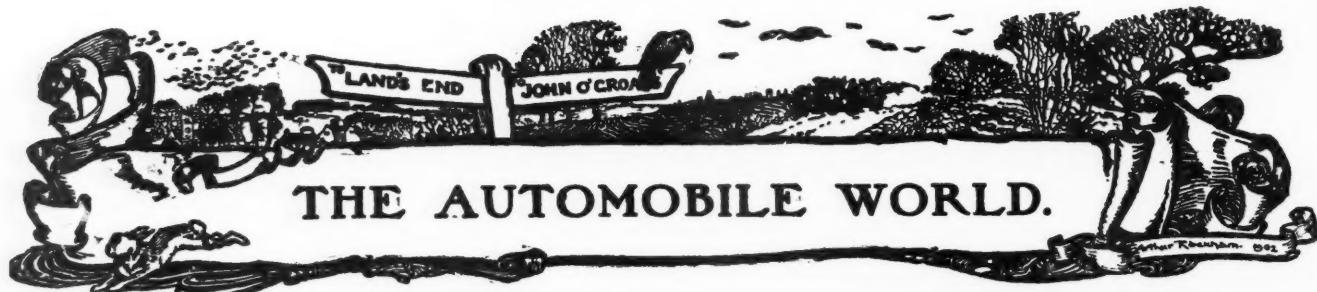
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formed by the late E. P. Warren, Esq., M.A. (to be  
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*Catalogues are in preparation and property may be received now for inclusion in these and later Sales*



## THE PARIS SALON

THE Paris Salon opens on October 3rd and should prove a fine introduction to our own Motor Show at Olympia a little later in the month. British cars will be well represented in the French capital this year, a comforting sign which shows that our manufacturers are losing their well known Continental shyness.

In addition to Rolls-Royce, which firm has regularly supported this exhibition for many years, Bentley Motors are for the first time to have a stand there. Of all the more expensive cars the Bentley is, perhaps, as well known as any to the Frenchman, but it is comparatively seldom that he gets an opportunity of seeing one. In France this car has gained a tremendous reputation, largely owing to its success in the great endurance race at Le Mans.

Not only will there be several interesting new Continental cars on view for the first time at the Paris Show, but at least one new English model will make its first bow to the public there. The new Rolls-Royce model, which is to be known as Phantom II, should prove one of the great attractions of the Exhibition. It has a six-cylinder engine with a bore of 108mm. and a stroke of 139.7mm., giving it a capacity of 7,668 c.c., which is exactly the same size as the original Phantom. The cam shaft is on the side of the engine and actuates the valves through push rods and rocking levers, as in the past. A slight difference in design has been introduced here, as, in the original Phantom engine, the ball was on the push rod and the socket on the rocking lever, while in the Phantom II engine the socket is on the push rod and the adjustable ball on the rocker.

Internally, the engine has been very little altered, but the important point is that unit construction for engine clutch and gear box has been adopted by the Derby firm for the first time. At first sight the gear box looks smaller than the old model, and this has been brought about by the fact that the shafts are now mounted one above the other and not side by side. Behind the gear box is a large tubular propeller shaft, another new point, as formerly it was enclosed; but in

Phantom II the torque is taken through the springs. There is a big sliding joint at the fore end of this shaft and two universal joints. A new type of rear axle has been produced, while another important alteration is that the rear springs are now long half-elliptics instead of the cantilevers which were on the original Phantom.

The carburettor is of Rolls-Royce design, and feeds the cylinders through a vertical aluminium pipe, which feeds the horizontal manifold through a fish-tail from the top. A special warm water circulation system warms portions of this pipe, instead of the exhaust-heated system which was the old practice; while the air inlet to the carburettor is in one with the mouth of the crank-case breather, so that no fumes can enter the bodywork.

There is a miniature starting carburettor mounted on top of the inlet pipe with its own jet and air intake. A large vacuum tank draws fuel from the tank at the rear of the car, but there is a novelty in this arrangement. The depression in the vacuum tank is not maintained in the usual way by the suction of the engine, but by an air pump which is driven by the engine.

The petrol gauge on the tank at the back has been done away with, and instead one is fitted on the dash, in full view of the driver. The distributor for battery ignition is on the left side of the engine and incorporates an automatic advance device. This engine has both battery and magneto ignition and the two ignitions can be advanced at different rates if desired. The exhaust pipe is in the middle of the engine on the left side, so that its heat is kept as far away as possible both from the body of the car and from the radiator.

The water is circulated through the cylinder block by a large impeller, and the traditional Rolls-Royce radiator is maintained, with large metal shutters which can be opened or closed by a control on the instrument board. A thermometer also shows the driver the temperature of the cooling water.

The servo motor for the brakes has been placed on the left-hand side of the

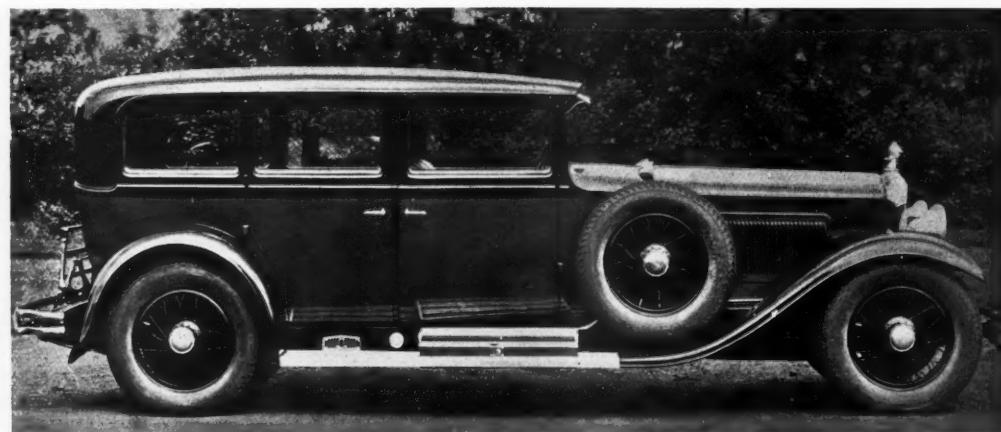
gear box, while the gear lever is, of course, on the right and not in the centre. Some alterations have been made in the steering mechanism. The steering wheel is bigger and has a thin rim, and the whole steering is said to be lighter.

Another change in Phantom II is the method of chassis lubrication. The oil gun has been banished and a centralised system has been employed. A pedal on the dashboard operates a plunger pump which distributes the oil to the bearings that require lubricating. The pump takes its supply of oil from a tank on the dashboard. There is, in addition, a separate system of lubrication for the front axle and for portions of the rear axle. A single nipple is provided for an oil gun for these parts, and the lubricant is led to them through pipes. Another new point is that a duplex frame is used for mounting the body, which can be slung considerably lower than on the previous cars.

The price of Phantom II remains the same as that of the original Phantom, namely, £1,850 for the short chassis and £1,900 for the long chassis. These prices include the same equipment as is given with the Phantom chassis, but, in addition, speedometer clock and a spare tyre for the spare wheel are included. The electric engine starter has also been changed. Formerly it was by a chain, through a gear operated by a foot switch; but on Phantom II a sequence starter is used, and this is operated by a push switch on the instrument board.

The firm of Bugatti have produced a new type of chassis which should arouse great interest in the Paris Salon. It is a new eight-cylinder five-litre car, which will be known as Type 46 and has been designed to combine fast touring with town work. The chassis is considerably larger than with any previous Bugatti that has been put on the market, which will enable really comfortable, roomy and luxurious coachwork to be fitted.

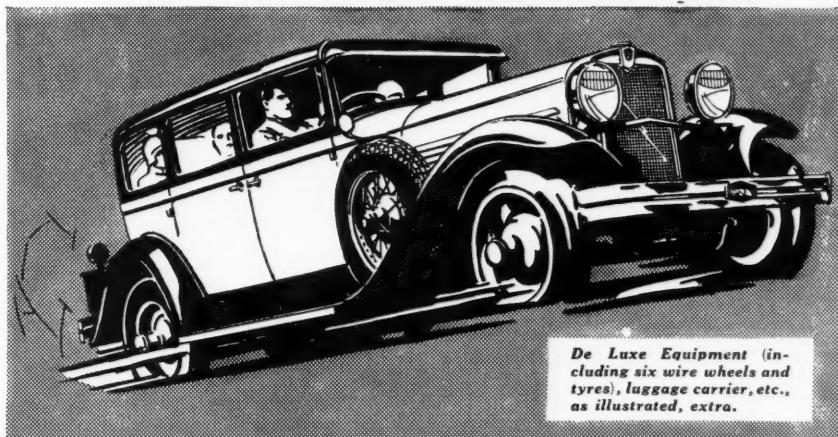
The engine has the eight cylinders cast in one piece, the bore being 81mm. and the stroke 130mm., giving a total cubic capacity of 5,350 c.c. It is stated that the engine and transmission are very silent, while the former is remarkable for



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The cooling water is circulated by a pump, while a fan is also fitted. The overhead valves are operated by an overhead cam shaft, and there are two inlet valves and one exhaust to each cylinder. The crank shaft has nine bearings, while these bearings are in two halves, the top half of the bearing forming part of the cylinder casting and the lower half being attached to the upper half by means of studs. This new method of construction it is stated obviates any possibility of distortion, and the engine aluminium crank case is merely a cover.

Two oil pumps are employed, one of which feeds a tank fixed to the dash, while the other feeds the various engine parts. Ignition is by battery and double distributor, with variable advance, and there is an automatic single carburettor.

The clutch consists of multiple steel and Ferodo discs working dry, while the mounting acts as a vibration damper. The gear box gives three forward speeds and reverse and forms part of the back axle assembly. It has a central control lever. The back axle has spiral bevel drive, while the steering is by worm and helical wheel. The front axle is of circular section with front springs passing through the axle. The front springs are semi-elliptic, while the rear are quarter-elliptic, anchored at the rear end of the chassis and extending forward to the rear axle, so that they are always working under traction.

The brakes on all four wheels are operated by a pedal, the hand brake operating on the rear wheels only. A patented device is incorporated in the brake shoe assembly to give automatic take-up of the wear of the brake linings. The weight of the chassis is approximately 23cwt., but at the present time the price has not been disclosed. This model is really a small edition of the famous "Golden Bugatti," which is of 14 litres capacity.

Two new models of note will be on the Minerva stand. One of these is a 6-litre "speed six" model with an engine



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developing over 150 b.h.p. It has short chassis with a wheelbase of 11ft. 6ins. and is stated to be capable of a speed of well over 90 m.p.h. It has a four-speed gear box and the bore and stroke are 95mm. by 140mm. The brakes are operated on the Dewandre vacuum principle.

The other model is a 40 h.p. eight-cylinder car with a bore of 90mm. and a stroke of 130mm. The cylinders are in a single casting with the water jackets extending round the combustion chambers. A patented water collector on the top of the cylinder heads ensures perfect tightness. Both the collector and the water jacket are easily detachable. The feed of oil is always proportional to the engine speed, and the so-called pressure pump feeds the lubricant to the nine crank-shaft bearings. The second or circulation pump forces the oil to the filter, and from there to the oil-cooling radiator through a cock placed on the filter. The oil can be by-passed in cold weather away from the oil radiator by this cock.

Ignition is either by battery or magneto, while the cooling system of the radiator is controlled by a thermostat. The gear box is one unit with the engine, and the clutch of the multiple steel disc type.

Delage have some interesting new cars in their range. There is an 18.2 h.p. six-cylinder car and a 21 h.p. six-cylinder car. They have side-valve engines with Ricardo "non-pinking" heads and a seven-bearing crank shaft is used. Powerful four-wheel Dewandre servo brakes are also employed.

#### TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS.

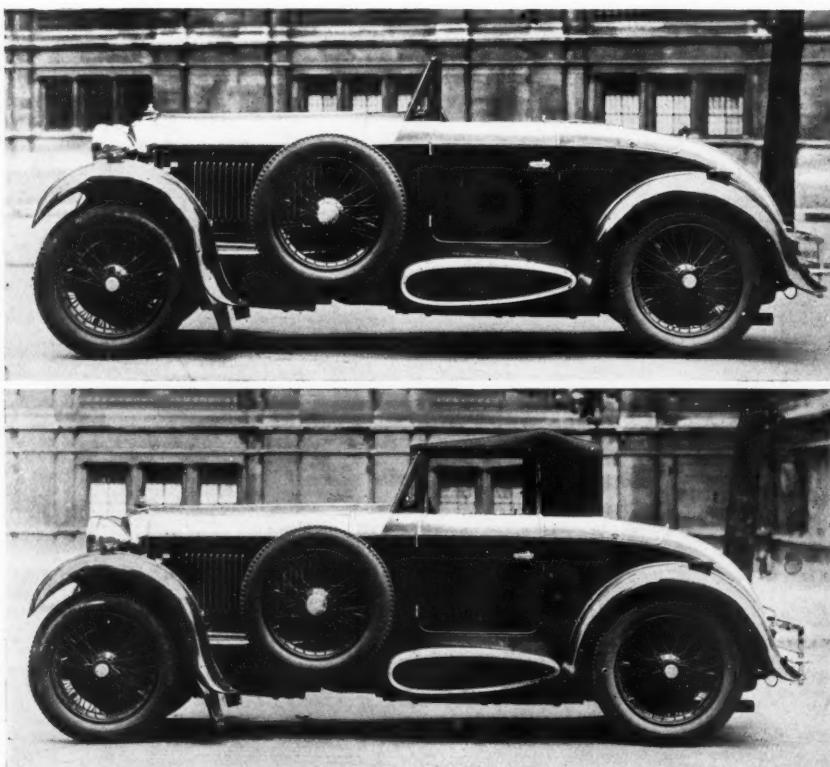
THE Ministry of Transport has just issued a Memorandum on traffic control by light signals, pointing out that signal lights are extensively used abroad for the control of traffic and their use is increasing in this country. "It is obviously desirable," says the Memorandum, "that the signals in use in different parts of the country, their operation and their siting, should be as nearly as may be uniform in order to avoid confusion, and secure the most effective working; and the object of this Memorandum is to set out the main factors to be taken into account and indicate the lines on which the best results may be obtained. The Memorandum is based on experience in America and other countries, where such signals have been in use for many years, and has been drawn up after consultation with a Conference of Chief Officers of Police, representing most of the cities and towns in this country, where traffic signals have hitherto been installed and operated."

Continuing, the Memorandum points out that the objects to be obtained by installing traffic signals are, first, an increase in the safety of the streets for vehicles and pedestrians, and, secondly, an easier and more regular flow of traffic, with consequent reduction of congestion and delay.

It is pointed out that it has been shown that under many and diverse conditions of traffic these purposes can be secured by the use of automatic traffic signals; but the unnecessary or indiscriminate installation of such signals is to be deprecated, and only careful investigation can decide to what extent and by what measures the best results can be secured at any particular intersection or series of intersections.

"For the best results," says the Memorandum, "the traffic should be as nearly uniform as possible. Where there is a high percentage of horse-drawn vehicles it may be difficult to secure effective operation, and in such cases they should be installed, if at all, only after careful investigation."

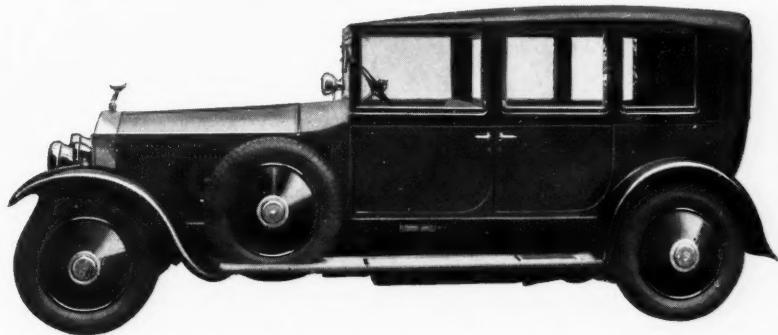
Later, the order in which the signal indications should be given is set out. This is to be (1) red, (2) red and amber together, (3) green, (4) amber and one red. The purpose of the amber is to give warning to drivers of vehicles of an impending change from red to green or green to red, as the case may be, and it is



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at the same time a very valuable indicator to pedestrians of an impending change in the direction of traffic. For the purpose of warning the drivers of vehicles which have been stopped that they should get ready to move, the amber should be shown concurrently with the red, so that it may be clear that the vehicles are not to move until the red and amber are replaced by green.

In specifying the type of signals, it is stated that the lens reflector and visor should be of such design as to minimise the effect of all phantom light and to render the true colours of the signal lights plainly visible in bright sunlight for a distance of 300ft. It is also stated that the signals may be designed for operating manually as well as automatically.

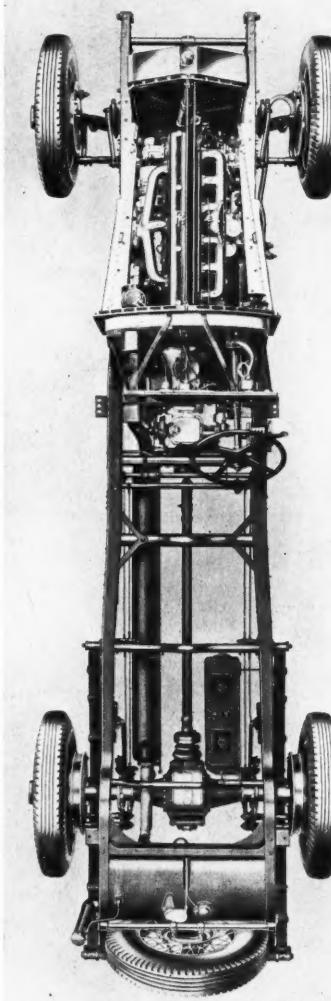
The Memorandum deals exclusively with the installation of signals at ordinary intersections of two streets at right angles. It is stated, however, that in dealing with intersections of a complicated or irregular character, the aim should be to place the signals as near as may be in positions corresponding to those in which they would appear at a normal intersection.

The main objects to be secured are, first, that one or more of the signal lights should be plainly visible to drivers approaching the intersection, from any direction, or halted thereat; and secondly, that pedestrians crossing any street at the intersection in any direction should have one signal visible directly ahead, and if pedestrians cross in front of the vehicles stopped by the red signal (as they should do) the signal they will see directly ahead of them will be green.

With regard to the location of the signal standards, it is stated that at a normal intersection the best position for the signals will normally be on standards placed on the near side of the pavement of each street entering the intersection.

It is also insisted that it will be desirable to lay white lines on the roadway to indicate the points at which vehicles are to stop when the red is shown. In addition, the use of a bell to sound at the changes of the colours may be useful where the traffic is dense and includes a large proportion of big and high vehicles, such as double-deck omnibuses, and when there is, therefore, a possibility of one or more of the signals not being observed. "One of the advantages," continues the Memorandum, "secured by the use of traffic light signals is the great reduction in the noise caused by the blowing of horns on vehicles approaching the intersection, and where the traffic is not particularly heavy the introduction of a bell would probably be found unnecessary and undesirable."

It is stated that the cycle length of the signals is an important matter. In general, short cycles should be preferred to long ones, and for the control of ordinary traffic a cycle length of from 40 to 80 seconds is preferred. Cycles of this length enable the maximum flow of traffic to be maintained and encourage the observance of the signals both by drivers of vehicles and by pedestrians. Longer cycles result in a tendency to non-observance of the signals by impatient drivers and pedestrians, while abnormally short cycles seriously reduce the traffic capacity of the streets controlled by the signalling system. M. G.



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## THE ESTATE MARKET

# LARGE ACREAGES OFFERED

**G**OOD competition at the London Mart led to the sale for £35,400 of Angley Park, the Weald of Kent estate of 1,234 acres by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., who are, for the buyer, to resell the estate in lots at Cranbrook on October 2nd. Other important properties have come into the market and been dealt with in one way or another during the last few days.

### HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE.

THERE is reason to think that an auction will not be necessary in the case of Herstmonceux Castle, which the late Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Lowther's executors have instructed Messrs. George Trollope and Sons to offer at the Mart on October 16th. Some strong competitors are exhibiting an interest in the Sussex gem and once more those who think it politic to wait for an auction may be disappointed.

To a client of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have sold Holmshurst, Burwash, Sussex, a Tudor ironmaster's house dated 1610, and about 330 acres. This delightful old house was erected by Geoffrey Hebdon, an ironmaster when smelting was an important industry in the county, and particularly in this neighbourhood. His initials "G. H." appear under the date over one of the doorways. It is brick built with stone plinth and dressings, stone mullioned windows and a tiled roof, and the main timbers of the building are very massive and all of oak, and occupies a very attractive position over 300ft. above sea level, commanding extensive views, particularly to the west. The lofty lounge hall, about 26ft. by 20ft., has an oak gallery landing and staircase. The gardens and grounds are shaded by well grown timber, and include enclosed flower garden with old low stone walls, shady walks and shrubberies, charmingly placed lawn, fruit and vegetable garden, herbaceous garden and an orchard.

### ROD AND GUN IN SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH estates with great sporting value are for disposal by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, and include Captain J. M. Cobbold's Rannoch estates, Perthshire, 65,650 acres, comprising forests, moors, lochs and rivers. Rannoch was formerly part of the Menzies estate. Camusericht, Craganour, Talladha-Bheith and Corrievarkie lodges are all amid typical Highland scenery. North Morar, Inverness-shire, a deer forest of 10,000 acres, overlooking Loch Morar and Loch Nevis, yields some twenty-five to thirty stags (average weight 15st.), and trout and salmon fishing can be enjoyed in lochs and the sea. On the estate of Pitlochry and Kincardine is an easily walked grouse moor, and there are five miles of salmon and trout fishing from the right bank of the Spey. Thirty-seven fish were killed in 1927. The property extends to 3,000 acres, and 200 to 300 brace of grouse should be shot, besides good bags of blackgame and partridge.

Kininvie and Lesmurdie, 3,752 acres, with grouse moor, has shooting and salmon, sea trout and trout fishing in the Deveron and Fiddick, and 300 to 700 brace of grouse should be shot at Lesmurdie, while Kininvie offers about fifty brace of grouse as well as extensive low ground shooting. Cardrona, 2,138 acres, on the upper waters of the Tweed, is principally moorland, and provides good shooting as well as two miles of fishing in the Tweed. Muckairn, Argyllshire, has one of the most beautiful situations in the west of Scotland. It extends to 1,710 acres, with additional shooting over 1,342 acres, trout fishing in a private loch as well as sea fishing.

### TROUT FISHING IN THE LUGG.

MORETON COURT, Hereford, of some 944 acres, is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. It includes the stately residence, in a finely timbered park, farms, private residences, cottages, orchard, hoplands and riverside pasture. The Lugg, which bounds the property, affords excellent trout fishing. The lordship of the Manor of Marden will be included.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's sale at Hanover Square on October 4th will include six very fine lustre chandeliers, which for many years have hung in the family home of the Penns at Stoke Poges. The mansion, dating from Elizabethan times, was largely

re-built by John Penn (grandson of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania), a man of great culture, who personally supervised the decorations in detail, and for whom these chandeliers were made.

The auction of the few remaining portions of Surrenden Dering, some 504 acres near Ashford, will be held by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., at Ashford on October 1st. A large number of the properties lie between the main road from Pluckley to Ashford and the road from Pluckley Station to Hothfield, with long frontages to both roads. The sale includes a picturesque and roomy old farmhouse, Coldham Farm, with 7 acres, with possession, Park Corner Farm, an ivy and creeper-clad house and 140 acres of land, and part of Surrenden Park.

Broomlands and Birchall Moss, 478 acres, near Nantwich, are to be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Henry Manley and Sons, Limited, at Crewe on October 7th, and on the same day they will submit Hankelow, 173 acres, near Nantwich. Broomlands and Birchall Moss estates are in the centre of the cheese dairy district, and comprise the mansion, five dairy farms and several small holdings. Hankelow Estate has a Queen Anne house in beautifully timbered grounds, and part of fishing.

### CONJOINT TRANSACTIONS.

A NOTEWORTHY point about a long list of private sales effected by Messrs. Constable and Maude is the large number of cases in which they have acted jointly with other agents. The sales include Deepdale, a modern house and 6 acres at Wimbleton, and No. 7, Charles Street, Mayfair (with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley); Stockwells, 2 acres (with Messrs. Franklin and Gale); Hythe House, Staines, 4 acres (with Mr. Leonard J. Martin); Heath House, Ewshot, 17 acres (with Messrs. Alfred Pearson and Sons); Duns Tew Vicarage, Banbury (with Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock); Fairhill, Woking (with Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons); Flimwell Grange, Hawkhurst, 30 acres (with Messrs. Geering and Colyer); No. 5, Waverton Street, Mayfair (with Messrs. Collins and Collins); No. 4, Upper George Street (with Messrs. Wilson and Co.); and No. 12, Park Row, Knightsbridge (with Messrs. King and King). The other sales by Messrs. Constable and Maude include Edstone Hall and Austey Manor, 3,060 acres; Hoole Hall, Chester, 50 acres; Norfolk House, 3 acres at Mundesley; Grubbes Farm, 38 acres and a sixteenth century house at Withyham; Parkhill, Lyndhurst, 40 acres; Frogs Hall, Takeley, 18 acres; Colwood, Bolney, 180 acres; Merlees, Esher; Crossways Farm, Abinger, Dorking, 118 acres; and Nos. 52, Grosvenor Street and 55, Marsham Street.

### ANGLEY PARK.

FOR the executors of the late Mr. E. L. Tomlin the Weald of Kent residential, sporting and agricultural estate Angley Park, Cranbrook, extending to about 1,234 acres, including Angley House, will be offered in lots on October 2nd locally. The estate has three picturesque old-world residences, Friezley, Whitewell House and Kennel Holt; four hop and mixed farms, Home Farm, 197 acres; Hawridge Farm, 146 acres; Spratsbourne Farm, 64 acres; and Dog Kennel Farm, 60 acres. An attractive sporting lot of 116 acres is Angley Lake of 7 acres, lodge and cottage, with hanging woods, and there are small holdings, building plots, orchards, accommodation land, numerous cottages and woodlands.

Well placed coverts, a small lake, golf in the neighbourhood and hunting with three packs are among the attractions of Crippenden Manor, an estate of 240 acres, only thirty miles south of London. The house, which dates from Elizabethan days, contains old oak beams and panelling, and a screen of carved oak. The records of the manor go back to Saxon times, and the house was built by Richard Tichbourne early in the seventeenth century. Perhaps one of the greatest boons about Crippenden Manor, or Grippendenne, as it was once called, is that it lies in a district that is not only very full of Wealden beauty, but enjoys also a really rural peacefulness. Messrs. Moseley, Card and Co. have sold the property, which has been a long while in the market.

### MANY PRIVATE SALES.

PRIVATE sales by Messrs. Hampton and Sons are very numerous, including: Gaston Grange, near Alton, a residential estate of 110 acres, high up on the Hampshire Hills; Byne House, Warminster, an Early Georgian house, with 3 acres; Cranbourne Hall, Windsor Forest, a freehold residential property with imposing house and stabling, garages, three cottages, lovely pleasure grounds, orchard and parkland, in all about 22 acres (in conjunction with Messrs. Giddys); Pine Hill, Crowhurst, a freehold country house with grounds and woodland, in all over 13 acres (in conjunction with Messrs. John Bray and Sons); Summerfield, Loughton, a freehold in lovely gardens of about 2 acres; Delvine Cottage, Ashhead; Ivy House, Broadway, a fine old black and white sixteenth century house in the centre of the village, with grounds, garage, orchard and three cottages; Fullands, Taunton, a small seat, with first-rate stabling, garage, cottages and miniature park of about 35 acres; New Wood, Rabley Heath, Knebworth, a modern residence with grounds; Dunfield, Kington, Herefordshire, over 15 acres; Druidstone, Broadhaven, occupying a wonderful position facing the Atlantic, together with stabling, garage, cottage and 25 acres; Cobbins, Hadley Wood, a modern freehold residence, with large garage and beautiful pleasure grounds of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; Turnpike Field, Winchfield, a modern house with grounds of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres; The White House and Whithill, Wrotham, Kent, two modern freehold residences, with attractive gardens of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre respectively (in conjunction with Messrs. F. D. Ibbet and Co.); Woodcote, Forest Row, Sussex, a freehold residence in gardens of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres; Windylees, Herne Bay, a freehold marine residence and gardens of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres; Edgcumbe, Winkfield, an old-fashioned freehold with 4 acres; and The Orchard, Stewkley, Bucks, a freehold residence with over 8 acres (in conjunction with Messrs. Stafford Rogers and A. D. Merry and Messrs. Harrods).

Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor have sold Brashfield House, Bicester. This is a medium-size property with all the advantages of a larger estate, but without the expense of upkeep. The amenities for hunting are especially good, the property being so close to the Bicester Kennels and having first-class stabling, as well as riding and jumping ground. The place is in perfect condition.

### A TUDOR MANOR HOUSE.

SWALLOWCLIFF, Tisbury, an old Tudor manor house and 18 acres, which was withdrawn at auction, has been sold by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons and Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey.

Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons, at the recent sale of the Bigadon estate, Buckfastleigh, South Devon, held at Totnes on Friday last, obtained £15,000. Rill Farm, a good mixed holding with 124 acres, was sold for £3,500 to the tenant. Colston Farm, a small holding of 38 acres, was also sold to the tenant at £850. Beara Farm with  $78\frac{1}{2}$  acres was sold to the tenant for £1,400. Luscombe Farm with 312 acres was sold for £3,600; and the offhand farm, Tor Dean Farm, with 200 acres was sold for £3,900. The remainder of the moneys obtained were for small holdings, accommodation lands, etc., about Buckfastleigh.

Messrs. Giddys' coming offers include Bishop's Farm, a house of considerable historical interest, and their client is adopting the increasingly popular course of submitting the property at an "upset" price. The firm has sold a fine riverside house at Maidenhead, known as Somerlea, by private treaty, and has lately been successful in finding buyers for Moor Cottage, Pinkneys Green; Crowood, Sunningdale; The Cottage, Sunningdale; Carbery Lodge, Ascot; The Dial House, Bray; Fulmer Court, Stoke Poges; and The Meads, Pinkneys Green; and Cranbourne Hall, Windsor Forest; the last two in conjunction with Messrs. Hampton and Sons.

Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock and Messrs. Probert and MacMahon offered for re-sale portions of Compton Verney, an estate which the former firm sold by auction for £79,500, then acting for the trustees of the late Lord Manton. The area just offered was 4,226 acres and the villages of Combroke and Lightorne, and forty-two lots have been re-sold for £42,875.

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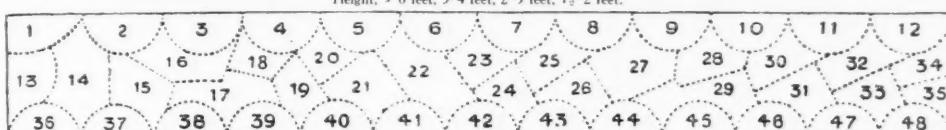
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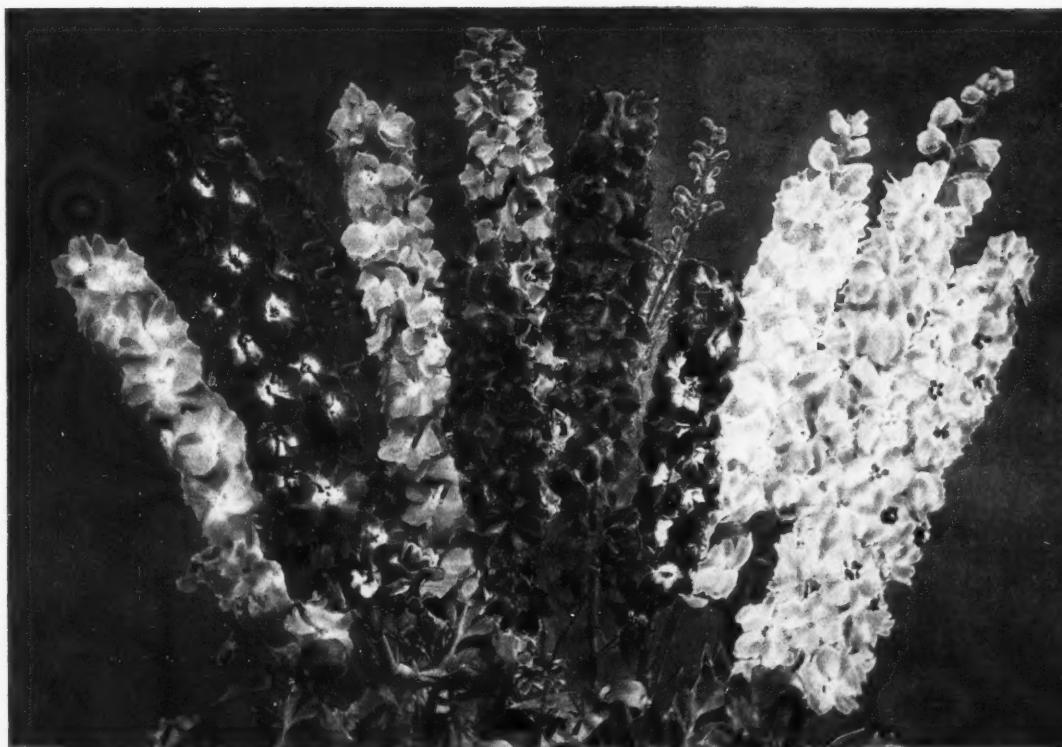


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## GARDEN AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN

In writing of garden design there is an invariable tendency to treat of principles rather than practice, to discuss the results aimed at rather than the methods of achieving them. Thus one enlarges on the desirability of certain attractive features when time, the greatest of all gardeners, has brought to maturity conceptions that have taxed the ingenuity of the designer, and involved much thought, labour and expenditure that are but faintly realised in the finished product.

Take as an example the simple contouring of ground when one has left the more formal amenities of the house, and its architectural surroundings and emerged into that transitional link between art and nature that should form the outer boundary of every well designed garden. The smoothly rounded mounds and undulations that sweep gracefully into the level sward—crested, it may be, with a wealth of tree and shrub life—seem, when finished, such a little thing to do, compared with the now invisible effort that was necessary to produce results so simply attractive that one never realises that anything has been done.

This is only one aspect of one phase of garden development, but the same reasoning might be brought to bear on all garden attainments. *Ars est celare artem* is even truer in the garden than in most modern art.

It may, therefore, be worth while to consider in the present instance a practical programme for evolving a garden scheme on a site hitherto devoid of anything in the nature of a garden—that, in fact, surrounding a new house. The position and aspect of the house will probably have been determined for a variety of reasons into which we need not enter. If it has been selected with due regard to the future development of the gardens that will surround it, so much the better; and there is to-day, fortunately, an increasing tendency to take cognisance of this desirable condition.

The very first item on our programme is a realisation of



A SMALL ENCLOSED GARDEN WHOSE DESIGN AND POSITION HAVE BEEN DETERMINED IN RELATION TO THE SPECIMEN CEDAR.

the nature of the soil we have to deal with. It will either be permeated with lime in a soluble condition or will be what is known as lime-free. It will either be well drained by nature owing to the condition of its subsoil, which may be gravel or sand, or it may be damp or even waterlogged through lying on a bed of clay. Drainage, however, can be introduced, but lime in quantity cannot be eliminated. It is true that, by specially preparing at great expense certain areas, those plants that dislike lime can be cultivated with more or less success. This is obviously done by removing quantities of earth and replacing with lime-free soil imported from other districts. Success may be the result of this for an indefinite period of years; but usually, sooner or later, lime in solution from the surrounding land will permeate such prepared areas and affect the vegetation adversely, sometimes to a serious degree. It is, therefore, necessary to recognise that certain soils have their limitations, and, while not entirely dispensing with such shrubs as object to lime as a soil constituent, so lay our plans that the vegetation to be used shall be such that will thrive under the natural conditions, or, at least, that it is possible to ensure that any artificial preparation that is required for success shall be permanent. The reason I stress this point is that the nature of the vegetation to be used in planting a garden may conceivably exercise a powerful influence on the development of its design.

The second consideration—or, rather, the first as far as actual work is concerned—is the approach from the highway to the house and the convenience of traffic to and from it. This will often be determined by circumstances. The line of drive may have to wind around a hillside to obtain easy gradients. It may on occasion have to go out of the direct line of approach to give a passing glimpse of some desirable view. As the cost of making a drive capable of sustaining motor traffic is much heavier than in the days of horse-drawn vehicles, there will usually be an inclination to take the shortest route possible,



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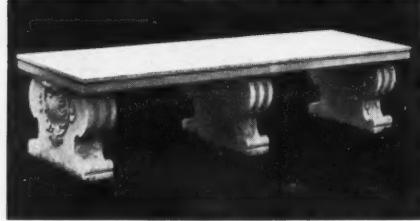
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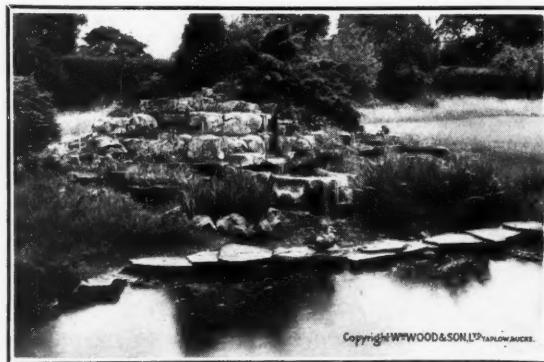
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unless the longer offers advantages commensurate with the greater expenditure involved. It should be remembered, however, that a well planned and planted drive can be, in itself, a beautiful thing. Obviously, however, with drive-making costing anything from 7s. or 8s. to 20s. or more a square yard, according to local conditions, it is a serious item in the initial outlay, and wide detours are not to be indulged in unless they are really worth the cost.

It is when one gets nearer the house that the most careful consideration is absolutely essential. So many drives approach the house along such a line that, first, anything of architectural beauty value there may be in the building itself is never appreciated; and, secondly, the areas through which it passes would have been much better left free for different development. No drive should be so placed that it breaks in upon the seclusion of the gardens. Nor should it pass so closely to, and within view of the necessary domestic arrangements of, the house that at a certain point it gives the stranger a sense of passing untidiness. It should, as far as practicable, take the most interesting line available, make of the first glimpses of the house the most imposing picture possible, and by simple treatment of its lines and margins become as much part of the garden as the most intimate and secluded corner of the flower garden near the house.

Having determined the position of the approach, the next condition that must be studied is that of general drainage. This is entirely a matter of local conditions, and it is here that

thing to be borne in mind is that all main drains should be so laid that it is possible to link up to them the special drainage required for the various portions of the grounds as and when they are developed.

Usually the next consideration after drainage is the provision of enclosure in the way of hedges, fences, etc., but often this has to wait on the fully developed garden scheme, and then has a way of settling itself. Coincident with the arrangement of the outer fences and boundaries will come the planting of trees and shrubs as protection against wind, to beautify the landscape generally, to focus distant views or shut off from view some ugly excrescence that we may not have the power to remove.

There is no phase of gardening in which the art of the designer finds fuller scope than in this outer planting. So much can be done by the careful disposition of the right trees in the right place towards beautifying the distance or marring a charming landscape. Such work is usually for the future. Time alone can bring to maturity the composition dreamed of. Therefore it is necessary to do such work not only with foresight and judgment, but with knowledge of the vegetation used and what it is likely to do.

Remember also that in such plantings you will be making background for the future gardens. Remember also that, although you may within the garden confines choose to cultivate all sorts of exotics, an English landscape is rarely improved by



A FORMAL DESIGN WHERE WATER HAS BEEN EFFECTIVELY INTRODUCED IN THE FORM OF TWO NARROW CHANNELS, ONE ON EACH TERRACE, WHICH ENCLOSE A CENTRAL SUNK ROSE GARDEN.

I must return to the question of subsoils. It can be taken for granted that most gravel or sandy subsoils will provide their own general drainage, and the treatment can be confined to special requirements. With clay the conditions are entirely changed, and some means must be provided whereby the whole area is effectively drained. Attention to this will prevent much trouble and expense at a later date. If the land forms part of an old estate or has been used in the past for agricultural purposes, it is probable that there is a scheme of drainage already in operation. It should, however, be examined, tested and, if age or disuse has destroyed its efficiency, it should be restored. If no such scheme exists, a general scheme on broad lines should be evolved, and it should be such that will serve for all future developments. Only examination of the local conditions can determine exactly what it should be, and the cost may be anything from £20 to something over £50 an acre. It is, however, money well spent, and upon it may depend the ultimate success or failure of future gardening operations.

It is impossible to lay down any principle of drainage without knowing the exact conditions, but any that may be introduced will obviously evacuate at the lowest point of the ground under treatment, and if at this or some intermediate point the water can be intercepted and utilised for garden purposes, so much the better. A pool in the kitchen garden, a lily pool in the rose garden, and many other similar features will make use of water so collected. It is frequently found practicable to utilise the rain-water from the house in this way to great advantage. One

the introduction of obviously exotic vegetation. There is no lack of species and varieties of trees and shrubs so nearly akin to our native vegetation that they will never look out of place, and will certainly achieve all that is asked of them.

The next consideration should be given to the desirability or otherwise of introducing water effects into our scheme, or utilising such water as may exist to the best advantage. A stream may be dammed to form a pool or lake, or an artificial lake excavated, utilising the soil so excavated for varying the monotony of a flat area.

If well designed and executed, such undertakings can provide many and various notes of beauty. If ill conceived or badly executed, they will inevitably destroy any beauty that already exists in the surroundings. There is no effort in garden development that necessitates greater care than the artificial introduction of water areas: there is nothing that can add so great a sense of life and beauty if that care is exercised. The opportunity it offers for gardening for beauty in the best sense of the word is illimitable. No garden can be said to be quite complete without its aquatic vegetation, but it may not always be possible or desirable to attempt its introduction on natural lines, or, rather, on lines that look natural. There is, however, no garden where aquatic vegetation cannot be happily grown, as formal or architectural pools can be provided in association with all sorts of schemes.

If it is practicable to evolve an attractive scheme, it is almost certain that it will be in such a place that the drainage

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from the garden and roof of the house can be taken into it, as it will certainly be at or near the lower level of the ground. Such water supply is, however, inadequate for permanent results, and unless there is a natural supply, such as a spring, stream or brook, available, it should be augmented by an artificial supply (*e.g.*, pumped water) or, just at the period when it is most desirable, the pond or lake will become a stagnant nuisance.

Now comes a point at which a decision has to be made regarding an important part of the garden scheme. Where shall we place the kitchen garden? Its size will be determined by the house it has to serve, the generally accepted allowance being that it should cover ten poles of ground for each person in the house. Its position should be such that the kitchen premises can be served from it without the gardeners having to make use of the ornamental portions of the ground.

But even this desirable arrangement has sometimes to be subservient to its essential conditions of success. The soil must be of such a nature that it will do what is asked of it. The position must be one that is either naturally sheltered and sunny, or that can be sheltered in some way.

The kitchen garden suggests glasshouses, and these should be invisible from the pleasure ground, care being taken to place them in the most unobtrusive spot possible consistent with success in operation. It does not follow that the kitchen garden need be far removed from the flower gardens. Often it is found practicable to utilise the enclosing walls of one for the convenience and background of the other, and when this can be contrived it is a happy circumstance. Creeper-clad walls make pleasing backgrounds to flower borders. Walls provided with archways filled with gates of wrought-iron are incidents worth achieving for themselves, and sometimes give opportunities of prolonging vistas in an enchanting way. Flower borders extended through such entrances and continued across the kitchen garden itself are often pleasing links between the ornamental and utilitarian portions of the garden.

So far our programme has been very definite and dealing only with the requisites of every well ordered garden. It is, however, hardly conceivable that we should have arrived thus far without having considered the garden scheme so far as it

affects the immediate surroundings of the house.

The conception that is involved in this consideration is a matter of personal taste and preferences. A hundred different influences will be at work in determining the general design and its particular and more intimate features. We shall, I presume, want our rose garden, flowering shrubs, herbaceous borders, vistas of colour or cool green alleys and all the many incidents that go to make up the modern English garden. Enclosures and semi-enclosures will be necessary. Provision must be made for climbing plants and shrubs, and, whatever the soil or local conditions, there will be at least one factor that will act as an encouragement to concentrate on the cultivation of one particular class of vegetation. It may be lime-hating rhododendrons, etc., on one hand, or lime-loving irises on the other. Assuming that the plan of the gardens immediately surrounding the house will conform to the particular requirements of that house, the details I have mentioned will be the determining factors in the general development. The major consideration must be that, no matter how that design begins, its principal lines and views should lead on and through the whole scheme.

Thus is the good garden planned. It does not matter that portions of our scheme may not be carried into effect for some years. The important thing is to know where we are going, at what we are aiming. The area may be small or large, the requirements, so far as preconceived design, are the same. Haphazard development means reconstructed ideas, alterations of work in progress, doing some things twice that need only be done once.

This is not to say that the original scheme will be carried out in all its smaller details, but the garden planned as I have described on broad principles will never lack interest, and will always be capable of modification without risking the destruction of that desirable sense of cohesion that alone gives a feeling of satisfaction. An artist of no mean ability once gave the advice when painting out of doors, "Start painting your picture from the middle; and if the rain comes on and stops you, you will still have a picture; but know before you start what your picture is going to be." I echo this advice to those about to start making a garden.

G. D.



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## PLANNING the HERBACEOUS BORDER

**A**S summer merges into autumn, and the garden begins to assume a more subdued tone, the herbaceous border loses its attractive appearance, and its general condition suggests such seasonal work as renovation and the replanting of things that have grown beyond their allotted space, and perhaps the introduction of some new variety to take the place of the older and worn out denizens which have served their day and generation. The weather has favoured well-ripened growth, and to the gardener this means flowers of quality and a longer flowering period of many hardy perennials; but the end of September generally sees the passing of the phloxes and other late flowering plants, so that the task of tidying up and preparing for the approaching winter may be initiated before the early frosts set in.

It is difficult to know where to begin the task of renovation, but in practice the removal of withered foliage and flower stems comes first, and precedes transplanting and division. As the occupants of a herbaceous border are usually left undisturbed for a number of years, consideration must be given at the outset to the character of the soil and the requirements of the plants. The soil should be dug to a depth of two feet, and liberally manured in the bottom spit preparatory to planting new perennials. In the case of light or sandy soils, cow or pig manure in a decayed state is best, while horse manure possesses the elements which go to improve heavy land. But in the reconstruction of the border provision must be made to sustain those plants which remain undisturbed, and there are few that will not benefit by an annual application of old manure, forked in carefully so as to avoid injury to those roots that wander near the surface. Early October is a suitable time for such work, but any rearrangement of the occupants, or the planting of newcomers, should be effected in September if possible, to give them a good chance to become established in their new quarters before wintry conditions are experienced. For example, peonies are best planted this month, or as early in October as possible. That is the best time, but if good weather occurs later on, and the ground is neither wet or frostbound, then they may be consigned to the ground at any time. The same is true of pyrethrums. Of both plants there are now many admirable varieties, and I should suggest a selection from Messrs. Kelway's catalogues, who specialise in both plants. Both are indispensable subjects for a bright show in the early summer border.

In the replenishment of the herbaceous border it should



AN EARLY SUMMER BORDER WITH DELPHINIUMS, ANCHUSAS, POPPIES, IRISES, PYRETHRUMS AND LUPINS, WITH COLONIES OF ANNUALS SWEEPING THE GRASS PATH.

be the aim to fill up vacancies with plants that will harmonise with their environment, and maintain or improve the colour scheme and the original design. Best effects are obtained by planting in masses or broad drifts. The old method of grading the plants from back to front is no longer fashionable, except when the necessity arises as, for example, in a long, narrow border. Modern ideas are based on the principle that the individuality of the subjects should be seen to best advantage in order that the size, form and elegance of the flowers can be fully appreciated. To maintain a perfect border the remodelling should take place every two or three years, so that the individual clumps never get out of hand or provide a tangled mass of overgrowth.

If there is one thing more than another which contributes to the success of a herbaceous border it is the judicious selection of the occupants. Personal taste generally influences choice, but improved strains and new introductions are so numerous that it is difficult for the gardener to keep abreast of the times in that respect. The great mistake to avoid, and one that invariably results in disappointment or failure is cheapness, and it is a wise plan always to deal with a reputable firm that specialises in the particular class of plants required, and on whom reliance can be placed as regards the quality of their products.

Delphiniums are indispensable to a herbaceous border.

Not only do they provide shades of colour that are not too plentiful in the average summer garden, but when used as a background they serve to throw up the dwarfer and more highly-coloured subjects into relief. While the plants are hardy and will stand severe frost, a wet winter may cause serious loss, and the gardener must be guided by the conditions of his soil in determining whether planting should be done in autumn or spring. Generally speaking, there is little risk in early autumn planting when the soil is well drained and of a light character, whereas it is safer to plant in springtime in heavy, wet ground. In either case, a thorough preparation of the soil is necessary. There are so many beautiful varieties in commerce that choice will be influenced by personal taste, and cost for prices range from 1s. to £3 3s., which represents the value of the most recent novelties. Good collections of named varieties are offered, but, as a guide to beginners, the following popular sorts offer a reliable solution, specially suited for garden display: Mrs. Townley Parker (pale blue), Rev. E. Lascelles (violet blue), Queen (mauve), Norah Ferguson (pale blue and pink), Violet Queen (violet and reddish mauve), Dusky Monarch (purple), Lavanda (rosy lavender), Blue Bird (deep blue), Joy Bells (rosy mauve and blue). Those readers who desire something more



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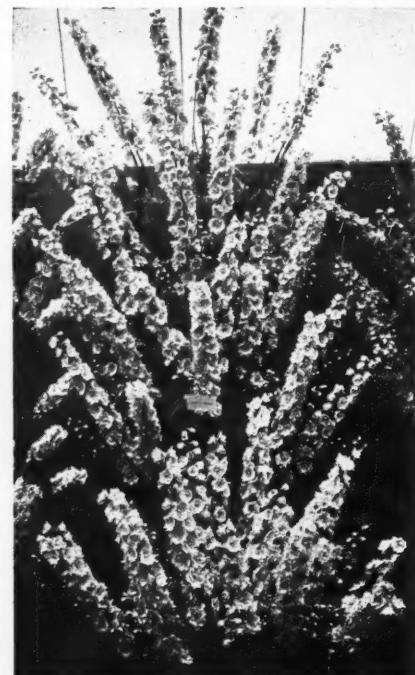
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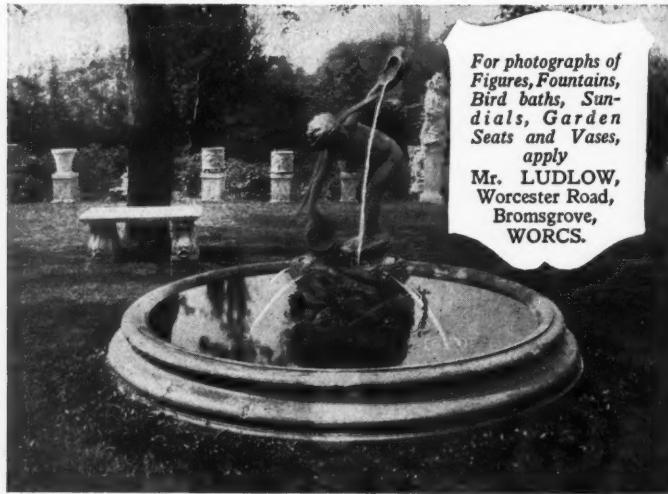
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novel should try Lady Edith, a noble specimen, with semi-double flowers of a pretty shade of lavender; Mrs. Norman Holden, large semi-double mauve and blue pips; Mrs. Foster Cunliffe, with elegant spikes of double flowers, coloured delicate mauve and shaded sky blue, and the 1926 novelty, Violet Robinson, one of the largest flowered varieties in cultivation.

The many different varieties of *Flox decussata* are indispensable for August bloom. They thrive in most soils, and if selected in various shades provide a good colour display. During the past few years these perennials have been greatly improved in the habit of the plant, and the size and colour of the flowers forming the shapely large trusses. The following are representative of the best: Le Papillon (grey, shaded blue), Selma (salmon pink), Marechal Foch (crimson), Salmonia (orange rose), Mia Ruys (pink white), Riverton Jewel (mauve pink), Border Gem (violet blue), and Clairmonde (soft lilac).

*Astilbes* and *spireas* make an imposing display when grown in suitable company. Of the former, Ceres (rosy lilac), Salmon Queen (pink), and Princess Juliana are handsome specimens, while Peach Blossom, Queen Alexandra, Gigantea and Venesta Polworth are desirable examples of the latter.

*Liliums* form attractive groups. To be seen at their best they require a well-drained rich soil. In gardens where the natural soil is unsuitable, a compost consisting of old fibrous loam, decayed leaves, well rotted manure and sand, should be provided. Of the *auratum* group, *platyphyllum* is a most imposing variety, while *L. candidum* (the Madonna lily), and *Fortunei* and *splendens* of the tiger group deserve a place. *L. testaceum*, which has pretty sweet-scented yellow flowers, is one of the finest hardy *liliums* in cultivation.

*Erigerons* contribute to the glory of the midsummer garden, and the stately *verbascums* make suitable companions to the *delphiniums*, when used as a background. Two varieties of merit are *V. Warley Rose*, bearing rose flowers with chocolate spots and violet stamens, and *V. International*, buff apricot. *Hollyhocks*, in a wide range of colour, are to be found among border varieties, and the feathery *Thalictrum dipterocarpum* never fails to attract attention.

Another valuable feathery plant which forms an admirable companion to *thalictrum* is the fine double *Gypsophila Bristol Fairy* which is a marked improvement on the old double *paniculata*. The flowers are large and produce in elegant and profuse sprays. *Bristol Fairy* is a necessity in every border.

A corner near the front of the border should be found for the beautiful berried *Actaea spicata rubra* and the quaint *Podophyllum emodi*, with its brilliant crimson pear-shaped fruits. *Lychnis chalcedonica*, *potentilla*, *Salvia virgata*, *Stachys lanata*, pinks and catmint should all find a place in the front rank of the border.

Of other perennials, *Sidalcea Sussex Beauty* is very fine, while the newer hybrids of *Lupin polyphyllus* are unequalled for their charming colour display in June. The colour range of the latter plants has been extended in recent years, and now includes some charming apricot, beige and orange shades; and the increased length of the flower spikes of the newer varieties emphasise their imposing appearance.

The following list contains additional names of perennials suitable for the herbaceous border: *Achillea*, *aconitum*, *anchusa* (Dropmore variety), *aster*, *campanula*, *Coreopsis doronicum*, *eryngium*, *cremurus*, *gaillardia*, *geum*, *helenium*, *helianthus*, *leuchera* (Perry's variety), *kniphofia*, *montbretia*, *pyrethrum*, *papaver*, *scabiosa*, *senecio*, *solidago*, *statice* and *veronica*. J. Y.



A MIDSUMMER BORDER, WITH SHRUBS FORMING THE BACKGROUND AND A VARIETY OF PERENNIALS, WITH ANNUALS, IN THE FOREGROUND. TALL GROWING PLANTS HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO CONFORM TO THE SITUATION, AND TO SCREEN THE WALL.



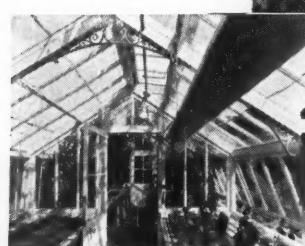
DOUBLE BORDERS OF EARLY SUMMER FLOWERS. NOTE THE MASSING AT THE EDGE OF THE WIDE GRASS PATH, AND THE BOLD INDIVIDUAL GROUPS.



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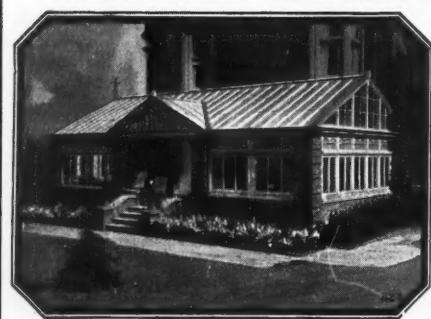
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## BULBS FOR GARDEN and WOODLAND

OF many plants that have come to be used in recent years in schemes of natural gardening there is no group which brings more loveliness than the spring-flowering bulbs. Although each possesses marked beauty individually, it is when used collectively and planted in the mass that they are to be seen at their best. In all the rough places in the garden, in meadow and pasture, at the edge of the wood and through the copse, along the fringe of shrubberies and in the more formal beds and borders, they will grow and thrive, providing the most beautiful pictures the garden has to offer. They bring no riot of rich colour which the garden offers in the later months, but a subdued tenderness and delicacy of grace and form that make their appeal irresistible. No garden can ever be too full of their charms, for they symbolise many of the real blessings of the garden, with its labours, adventure and ultimate peace. With their planting they bring the joy of anticipation of spring, sure in the knowledge that they will seldom fail us in the opening months of the year. What better opening to the gardening year could we have than these streaks of silver and gold darting through the grass and these sheets of blue shimmering above the bare brown earth. It is a welcome and an encouraging sight to the gardener to see this first response after months of decay, and to feel that he can now look forward to another adventure with his many treasures. Truly it is a magnificent prelude to a year of fresh endeavour.

The modern way of using spring-flowering bulbs is to mass them in sweeping drifts and bold clumps, and it is by far the most effective method of planting, having much more to recommend it than the old-fashioned system of bedding out. We now recognise the folly of attempting to divorce Nature from the art of gardening in its widest sense. There is still room for the geometrical bed and the formal arrangement wherein we can bring to perfection our roses and carnations and tulips, for the latter are undoubtedly more suited for formal planting and require a clean cultivated bed to bring them to success. But all other spring-flowering bulbs should be confined to positions where they may be planted with freedom. The pasture on the fringes of the garden, the grassland bordering



LARGE NATURALISED PLANTINGS OF DAFFODILS FLANKING AN ENTRANCE DRIVE AND FADING INTO THE WOODLAND. THERE IS NOTHING FINER FOR A SPRING DISPLAY

the drive can yield its hosts of daffodils; the path in the woodland and in the copse or spinney, its carpets of crocuses nestling round the base of the trunks. If you are not the fortunate possessor of a wooded bank or a piece of meadow, then there will be the border of shrubs with its open spaces and its stretches of dug soil under the shrubs which remains so dismal for so many months in the year. Fill all these empty places with bulbs, which will carpet the ground and take away the effect of bareness and at the same time reduce all the unnecessary labour that is expended annually in digging over these borders—a work that does more harm than good, since it disturbs all the surface-feeding roots. A carpet of snowdrops, crocuses, chionodoxas, grape hyacinths and even daffodils will afford much beauty throughout the spring, and the shrubs themselves will respond better by being left alone for a year or two.

Even in the wild garden there should be some consideration given to placing and arrangement. You cannot dump down anywhere a variety of things of different form and expect the best results. All plants have a place in which they look their best, their natural situation, and it should be the object of the gardener to fit each plant into its own particular position. For example, narcissi are best for drift planting in the open meadow or grass bank and for grouping in the open woodland. Crocuses and snowdrops should furnish the edge of the path or be seen clustering round the base of trees at the far end of a lawn. Bluebells may carpet an open ride in the woodland and cover a shady bank running down to a stream. For the more cultivated stretches at the edge of the shrub border, or for carpeting large beds planted with specimen trees, the chionodoxas and grape hyacinths are more adapted. A rigid discrimination in arrangement and grouping will help the scheme enormously.

The planting of bulbs in the wild is not such an easy task as it would seem if the right effects are to be obtained. The first point to bear in mind is to plant in large groups and never in twos and threes. The latter method will get you nowhere, and the result will be so spotty and thin that it would have been better left alone. All planting in grass should be done in broad, natural drifts, each of which has an individuality of outline which it will



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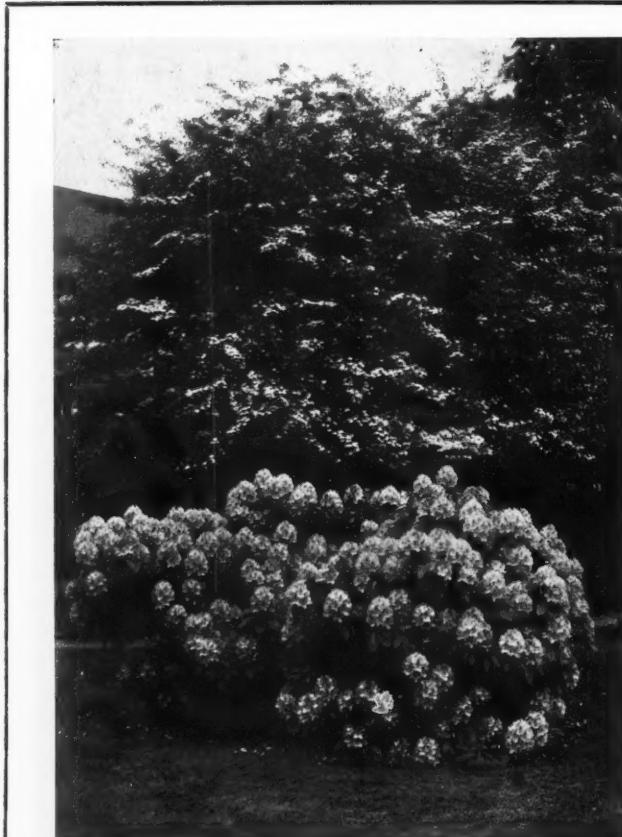
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retain even when the colony increases in size. Large shapeless masses with no definite outline lose half their beauty and are to be avoided, as is any attempt at formality where the bulbs are meticulously spaced and mathematically arranged. When one has been accustomed to planting with a measure it is hard to achieve the free and natural style which is absolutely necessary if the plantings are to look right. To get the correct effect the best way is to copy a natural grouping of wild flowers or, as I once read somewhere, to follow the outline of a summer cloud. This latter suggestion can scarcely be bettered, for it conveys the correct impression of how the outline of the drift should trail off gradually into its surroundings in wisps of bloom, rather than end as a hard line. There must be no straight lines, but sweeps and curves which follow the configuration and line of the ground. Let the clumps be dense in the centre, swelling out here and there and then fading into the woodland or meadow. You want to give the impression that the drifts are a natural planting, and the only successful way to do so is to strew the bulbs in handfuls, planting where they fall. In a large area where there are several drifts required, each group should bear some relation to the other in shape, size and position, so that a natural arrangement is achieved. Allow plenty of space between the individual groups and between the bulbs to allow for increase, and confine one variety to a clump so that greater contrast and effect are gained.

One often hears the question asked, what varieties are the best for planting in the mass? It is one that can best be answered by saying that price is the governing factor. Most daffodils will succeed in grass or rough ground provided they are carefully planted, but it is only the cheaper priced kinds that can be planted in quantity. Happily, there are now many excellent varieties that are splendid for massing and can be obtained without going deep'y into the pocket. Emperor and

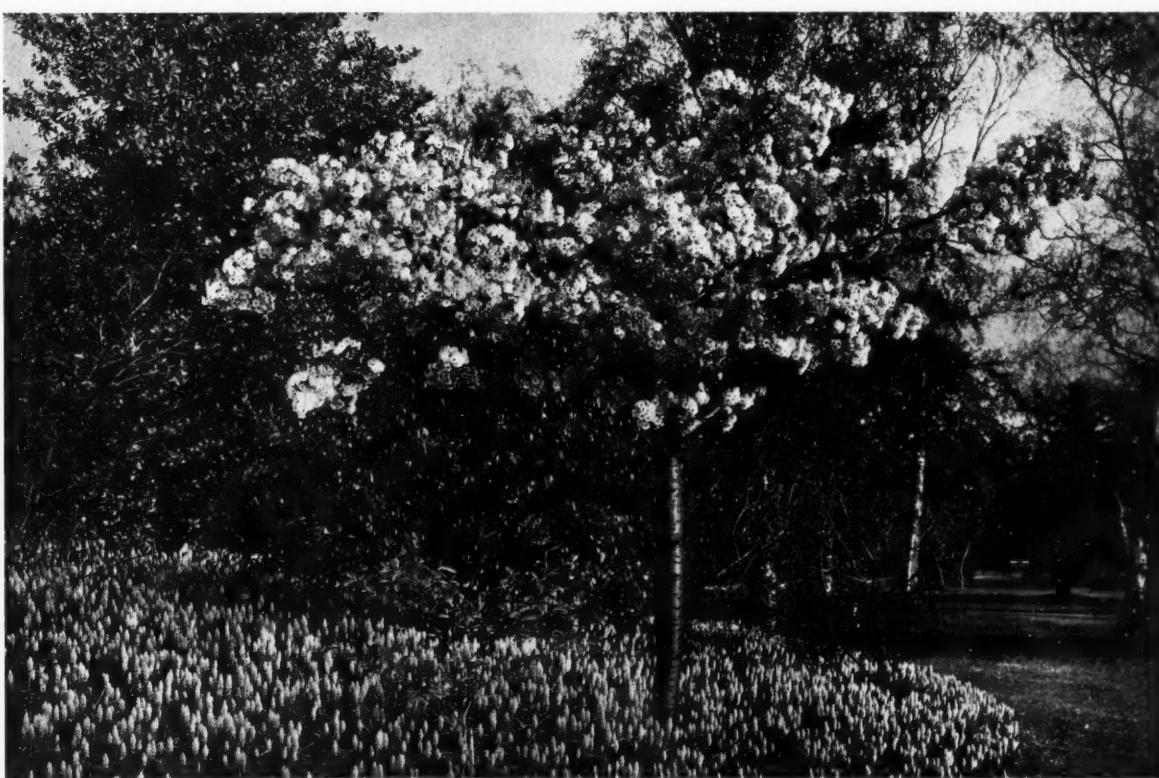


IN THE MORE FORMAL ARRANGEMENTS COME THE STATELY TULIPS, EARLY AND LATE AND OF VARIED COLOURS.

which is not desirable even under trees. One of the best varieties for naturalising is the brilliant Bartignion, which can be obtained in quantity at a cheap price. The common snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*, is excellent for massing, but where choice groups are wanted then the handsome large-flowered *G. Elwesii* may be planted. Some plantings of fritillarias, with their chequered nodding bells, and the ornithogalums should also be tried. Both are valuable for naturalising and provide a charming display.

This is the best time for planting now that the ground has been softened by the first rain for a few weeks, and the sooner a start is made with planting the better. By the lake, under the trees, along the path edge and in the beds and borders, each and every corner should have its planting of bulbs to usher in the spring.

G. CROSBIE TAYLOR.



HERE IS AN IDEA FOR YOUR SPRING GARDEN: GRAPE HYACINTHS UNDER A FLOWERING CHERRY.

Empress are two good yellow trumpets now very reasonable in price, and among other narcissi I should recommend Mrs. Langtry, Sir Watkin, Lucifer, Princeps, Barrii conspicuus, Pheasant's Eye and Poeticus ornatus. The late Poets should be included in any scheme, as they will form an admirable succession to the earlier star narcissi and so prolong the display. The majority of these can all be purchased at a reasonably low figure per thousand bulbs, but care should be taken to see that a good-sized bulb is obtained, so that a good show is ensured the first year. The Dutch varieties of crocus are available in quantity for massing, and such varieties as Cloth of Silver, Cloth of Gold, Sir Walter Scott and purpurea grandiflora provide a rich carpet of colour. *Chionodoxa luciliae* is the best Glory of the Snow, and *Muscari Heavenly Blue* the finest of the miniature grape hyacinths. Tulips are not always a success in grassland, but in some places they do succeed without the expense of planting every year. They succeed and bloom well the first year, but seldom with any freedom the next unless the ground is kept cultivated.

## A SELECTION OF BEDDING ROSES



A LONG BED PLANTED IN A COLOUR SCHEME OF SOFT PINK AND COPPERY ORANGE. THE VARIETIES ARE MASSED IN GROUPS OF A DOZEN PLANTS, WITH AN EDGING OF PINKS.

THE actual time for the planting of all roses is still some six weeks ahead, but it is well that during this interval some thought should be given to the preparation of the beds for fresh plantings and to the selection of new varieties to add to the existing scheme or to replace some of the older plants that are past their best. This is by far the best time to determine the choice of varieties, for many fine exhibits of roses are on view at the early autumn flower shows and a selection can be made at first hand, which is a great advantage when colour schemes are being planned and exact shades are required. After a choice has been made it is advisable to order immediately, because stocks of many varieties are limited and later on in the season certain kinds may not be obtainable and substitutes must be accepted. These are not always satisfactory and the scheme that has been planned may be spoilt through the lack of one or two varieties that were being depended on to fill in particular gaps. This year it is certain that stock of many varieties is limited and that, unless orders are placed early on in the season, the likelihood is that growers will be unable to supply them in good quality home-grown plants. There is an ever-increasing demand for bedding roses and it is a help to growers to know in advance of planting time what the demand is likely to be for a certain variety, so that they may be in a position to supply. I would emphasise here the advisability of buying only good British-grown stock. For some time there has been controversy over home and foreign grown plants, and it is certain that for average garden purposes and the best results over a long period the British-grown plant is much superior. British-grown roses are much better able to succeed when they have already passed their young stages under our variable climatic conditions and in our particular classes of soils. On the average they have a much longer life than the foreign product and grow away more freely. The question of good quality roses also leads one to the question of the stock on which the rose is grafted. Periodically there arises a discussion on the merits of certain stocks, and to-day there are certain strong differences of opinion. Most growers prefer the ordinary briar, which certainly seems to prove the best in most situations; but one or two growers prefer the laxa stock, which is more expensive, but which, they maintain, gives more satisfactory plants which are more vigorous and earlier in flowering than those on briar. It is an important point that seems to depend on

a number of factors, the chief of which are the soil and the variety grafted. In certain soils, for example sandy loams, the laxa stock does give excellent results; but in other cases, in light soils, the briar seems to have the advantage, as it produces a more healthy plant free from all traces of disease. It is evident, too, that certain varieties do better on one stock than on another, and until more definite experiments are carried out under controlled conditions it is difficult to arrive at a true opinion as to the respective merits. Meantime gardeners should compare the plants they know to be on different stocks and draw their own conclusions.

During the next few weeks the beds to receive new plants should be prepared by digging them over at least two spades deep and adding a dressing of well decayed cow manure to strengthen the soil. Where the soil is light and sandy, this is necessary to ensure good, clean, vigorous growth. If the ground is heavy then nothing need be done beyond digging it over and adding some gritty material to ensure adequate drainage. The best soil for roses is undoubtedly a good greasy loam that will hold moisture through a dry summer. When planting in November, place the plants firmly in the ground and with the point of union between the graft and stock about 1-zins. below the soil level, so that when the surface of the bed sinks it will be at soil level. The planting distance is necessarily governed by the nature of the varieties used, weak growers being placed closer together than stronger varieties, but as a general guide 1½-2 ft. apart is a good distance.

The arrangement of the plants is a question which is decided purely on personal taste for certain colour schemes, but here also there is a certain method which will provide the best results. Spot planting should be avoided: by that I mean using a great many varieties in ones and twos of each kind. It is much better to grow a few good varieties in quantity. In a long border or in a bedding scheme not fewer than six plants of one variety should form a group. In a large scheme the number may be increased to nine or twelve. By this method each variety, even in a large planting, retains its individuality, and the colours and shades in the scheme are more pronounced. The grouping for colour effect is purely one of personal taste, but, where possible, avoid the harsh combination of pinks and scarlets. The one colour will kill the other. Plant either contrasting or complementary shades together and follow a definite



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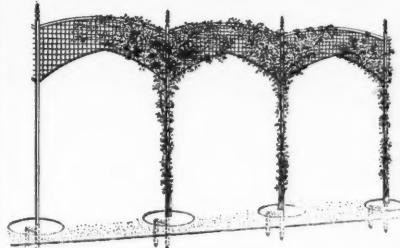
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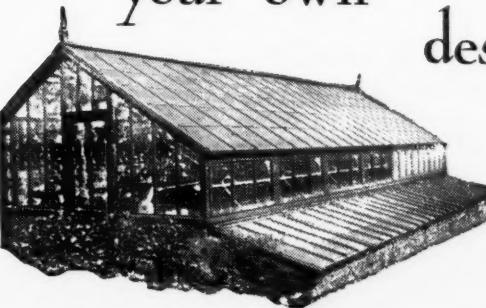
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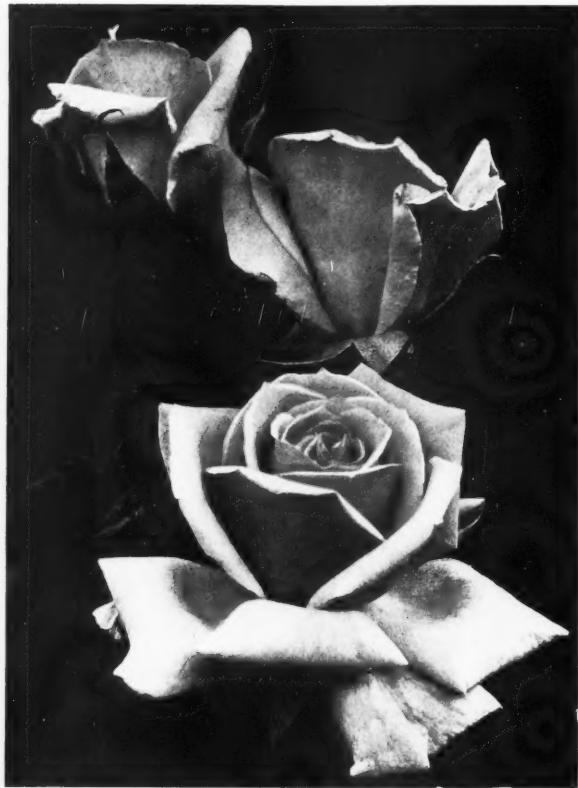
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planting plan. For example, a most effective display may be obtained in a long border by following the order of crimsons, scarlets, oranges, yellows and creams with pinks as the central group; or the pinks may form the wings of the scheme and the heavy shades the centre point.

The number of good garden roses is so large nowadays that the choice of varieties is a matter of some difficulty. There is one point that is worth bearing in mind by those who are contemplating new plantings this autumn, and that is that it is as well to distinguish between a variety that looks well on the exhibition table and one that is a good garden rose. The one is not always a true indication of the other. It is true that there are a number of varieties that are equally good on the exhibition table and in the garden, but it is also the case that a number, while excellent on the show bench, are hopeless from the standpoint of garden decoration as they are weak growers. Only varieties of proved garden merit should be chosen, of vigorous or medium growth combined with free-flowering qualities. Among the crimsons, the vigorous-growing Hugh Dickson, Etoile de Hollande, Red Letter Day, General MacArthur, George Dickson and K. of K. are a good half-dozen. In the orange scarlet section, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Margaret McGredy and Mrs. S. Paton are all



ONE OF LAST YEAR'S INTRODUCTIONS, ROSE MRS. SAM McGREDY, OF A RICH SHADE OF SCARLET COPPERY ORANGE, WHICH PROVIDES A MOST EFFECTIVE DISPLAY.

catalogues and which are equally good, but before they are selected for planting it is advisable to see them growing either in the garden or in the nursery ground.

G. C. T.

new varieties of good garden quality, while Padre is still a good variety of a coppery orange scarlet shade. Emma Wright, a splendid almost pure orange, and the new Duchess of Atholl, of a vivid orange with a bronzy tone, are both worthy of a place. Wilhelm Kordes is a good orange yellow; and the older Angele Pernet is another vivid orange shaded with apricot that grows and flowers well. Yellow might be represented by Mrs. Wemyss Quin, of an orange shade, the old Mme Ravary and the newer and better Mrs. Frank Howard, Mabel Morse, Golden Emblem and Golden Gleam, which is of a pure buttercup shade and carries a good flower. In the pink, salmon and cerise shades a selection might be made from Dame Edith Helen, one of the best of new roses and a good grower with a fine full bloom; Betty Uprichard, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Caroline Testout, Mme Abel Chatenay, Mme Butterfly and Shot Silk. Three good whites can be found in the old Frau Karl Drusck, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, and Abol or Swansdown. These are all varieties of proved garden merit that will do well in the majority of situations. There are many others whose descriptions can be found in

## THE AUTUMN SHRUB ORDER

THOSE who are thinking of making a shrub border during the coming autumn would do well to pay attention to the habit and the ultimate size of their choice. It is a common occurrence to see mature shrubberies overgrown to such an extent that the original habit of the denizens is lost in the general tangle of branches. Thus, much of the beauty of individual plants is lost, and lost for ever, as there are few shrubs at or near maturity that transplant successfully. This means that if the old shrub border is to be licked into shape, something that has taken years to reach its present size must go by the board and be thrown out.

Although the ultimate size of various shrubs may differ according to situation and climate, yet gardeners should always err in being over optimistic, and hope that every plant may grow to the top of its bent. It is much easier to fill a space than to make room in what already exists. For this reason, ample space must be left when planting the larger growing shrubs, and in a border or shrub garden the plan should start with the larger plants and work down the scale, not upwards as so often happens.

Let us take a sample border with a dozen

mixed shrubs of various types, which will give us some idea of the minimum amount of space to allow for each shrub. Here is a possible choice of a dozen good shrubs for an average border: azalea, any good orange or flame colour, Buddleia alternifolia, Cistus purpureus, Cytisus praecox, Hypericum patulum Henryi, Lilac Louis Spath, Philadelphus Virginal, Potentilla fruticosa, Pyrus Eleyi, Rhus cotinus atro-purpureus, Rosa Moyesii, Viburnum tomentosum plicatum or Mariesii.

There are two obvious plants for the corners of the back row, the buddleia and the philadelphus, both of which are inclined to bow their branches forwards. Therefore, there is no use planting them in the middle where they will certainly interfere with plants on either side and in front, when they start to grow in real earnest. Even as corner plants they should be allowed at least six feet square in which to expand. Their graceful arching branches can grow away from the border without stop or hindrance. In the middle of the back row come the lilac and the pyrus. A well grown lilac will certainly fill eight feet square, and Pyrus Eleyi ten or twelve. As small plants you may think them ridiculous in such a large space, but this can be got over by running groups



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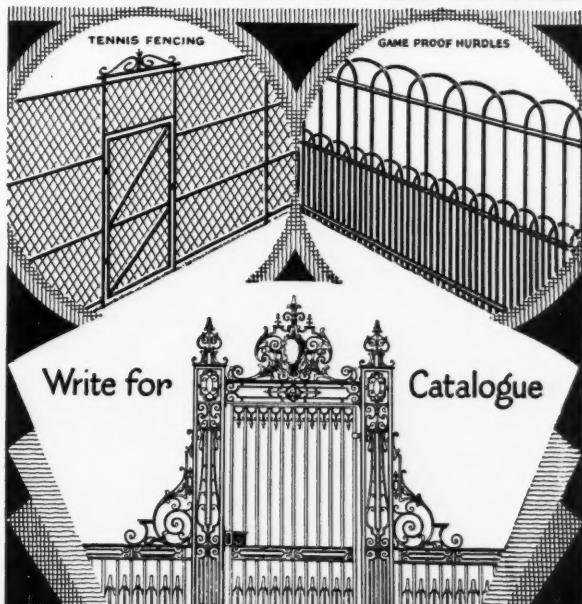
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of the azalea, cistus and potentilla in wedge formation between the four back row plants. All three grow quickly and flower at an early stage, so their removal when the time comes to think of thinning is not a matter of great importance.

In the same way, there are two plants which will fill the front corners when fully grown, the rhus and the viburnum, neither of them reaching to any great height, but both spreading and firm, extremely difficult subjects to move when any size; both will require six feet or more. Here is another case where temporary small shrubs may be planted to fill up the preliminary vacant space, shrubs such as heaths or *Lithospermum prostratum*. That leaves us with *Cytisus præcox*, which may ultimately be thin at the bottom, but will have bushy arching branches which must not be crowded in by other plants. *Rosa Moyesii*, which, if it thrives as it should, will require at least four feet to show off its resplendent copper-crimson flowers, and *Hypericum patulum Henryi*, the best of all St. John's worts, bushy in growth, which needs almost as much space as the rose.

Thus, even if only one specimen of each of the large shrubs is planted, these sample twelve should have an allowance of thirty feet by twelve. This is not over-estimating the space allowed for mature plants. In this way gardeners should differentiate between shrubs that should be permanent and those that can be looked upon as temporary fill-ups. Among the latter can be included cistus, heaths, azaleas, potentillas and helianthemums; or, if you prefer, you can fill up with annuals or temporary herbaceous plants.

Another point worth attention when thinking of the autumn shrub order is the inclusion of dual season shrubs, those that are attractive not only in flower, but in fruit or autumn colour of the foliage. As a rule, beginners are apt to be so enamoured by the floral display of such established favourites as deutrias, lilacs, philadelphus, laburnum and so on, that they forget that once the flowers are past their show is over for the year, and then comes a long wait. There are many shrubs which are just as beautiful in autumn as in spring, and a few, such as pernettyas, which put off their main display until late on in the year.



THERE ARE FEW SHRUBS MORE STRIKING OR PROVIDE SO MUCH BEAUTY IN THE SHRUBBERY IN LATE SUMMER AS THE SMOKE BUSH, RHUS COTINUS (THE VENETIAN SUMACH). IT IS BEST GIVEN AN OPEN CORNER POSITION.

So popular are the best known berberis and cotoneasters that one is inclined to forget that they are both large genera containing many magnificent species, some of which are still uncommon simply because there is no demand. Among the berberis, which give a splendid dual display, are the old *Berberis Thunbergii pluriflora*, *B. Sieboldii*, *B. Prattii*, *B. polyantha*, and many of the new seedlings such as Sibbertoft Coral. Almost all cotoneasters are good, and it is difficult to make a choice. Among them would certainly be *Cotoneaster Simonsii*, *C. bullata*, rather flat growing and very free fruiting and early colouring, *C. hebecephylla* and *C. multiflora*.

All azaleas have a double season, owing to their fine autumn colouring, though this is rather dependent on the weather. Many of the pyrus are as fine in autumn as in spring, particularly the rowans (*Pyrus aucuparia*) and the garden varieties of crab apples such as Dartmouth Crab, John Downie and the Siberian Crab, while *Pyrus Wilsonii* is well worth growing, both for its fine flowers and enormous fruits. Nor should rose species be neglected, as many of them have magnificent fruits; among the best are the early colouring bright red hips of *Rosa Omeiensis* and the bottle-shaped fruits of *Rosa Moyesii*.

Also remember to include some evergreens in your order. A shrubbery that is entirely filled with deciduous plants is a dull thing to look upon in winter. There are any number to choose from, both for the open and against a wall, evergreen berberis and cotoneasters, rhododendrons, *Choisya ternata*, *Viburnum Tinus*, escallonias and so on, and among the escallonias do not forget those two magnificent varieties, Donard Seedling and G. F. Ball. No article of this kind can do more than make a few suggestions and reminders. The fun comes when one looks through catalogues and makes one's own choice. But catalogues are not enough when in doubt between two or three choices. Then the only thing to do is to find out which species or variety grows best in your neighbourhood, and choose accordingly. When display alone is wanted, it is best to have a solid groundwork of shrubs that you know will succeed in your garden.

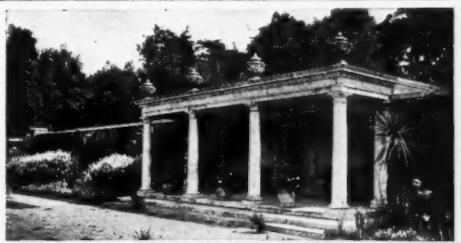
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## THE LAWN IN AUTUMN

THE upkeep of lawns in first-rate condition entails a certain amount of expense and unremitting attention more or less all the year round. Along with this goes a first-hand knowledge of the various operations that go to make and maintain the various types of lawn in good condition. It goes without saying that lawns generally are one of the great assets of English gardens, and are the admiration and envy of people from all parts of the world. In this respect one must admit that our peculiar climatic conditions render the making and maintenance of lawns an easy matter compared with most Continental countries.

As usual after a spell of hot and dry weather such as has been recently experienced, one hears many complaints about apparent injury, and enquiries as to the best methods of repair and renovation. In many cases the apparent injury is not so serious as it appears at first sight, for grass, on the whole, has wonderful recuperative powers; and if there is a good turf to start with, it is surprising how quickly it recovers after a good rain.

Much alarm is often caused by the appearance of yarrow, clover and other weeds during spells of dry weather, and it is not always realised that yarrow, clover and in some cases camomile are often present in lawns and, when evenly mixed with the grass, are often not noticeable until dry spells show them up, due to their drought-resisting properties. On large lawns such plants are an asset if evenly distributed among the grass. They are specially useful on light dry soils where the lawns are subjected to much wear. Such plants are, of course, inadmissible on playing lawns, as well as small lawns, which should be composed entirely of fine grasses suitable for the particular class of soil. In this respect any reliable seed establishment that specialises in grass seeds will supply suitable mixtures for various classes of soil. Where large areas have to be dealt with annually, it is sometimes best to ascertain the most suitable grasses and then to buy in bulk and mix as required.

In making new lawns, one is often asked whether it is better to turf or to sow. Except in small areas, turfing is too expensive, besides which there is the initial difficulty of obtaining suitable turf. Too often it is taken from old grasslands, and is composed of coarse grasses unsuitable for the formation of good lawns. Such turf is usually full of weeds which may prove troublesome to eradicate. Another important point that is too often overlooked is the fact that turf taken from heavy soil to a light sandy one, and *vice versa*, sometimes loses its character and dies out, and is gradually replaced by the grasses peculiar to the soil. From this it will be seen how important it is to do all repairs with native turf. Hence the importance of establishing a turf nursery where annual repairs have to be undertaken to tennis courts, bowling and putting greens. If we take a turfed bowling green as an example, the fine character of the original grasses can only be preserved by laying the turf on a specially prepared site, in which little or no soil is used.

Where it is desired to lay down new lawns, the ground should be thoroughly prepared during the previous autumn and winter. The best results may be expected where this work is done early, thus giving the ground plenty of time to settle down, as a firm seed bed is essential to success. Where the ground can be prepared in time, excellent results are obtained by autumn sowing. It is, however, unwise to delay this beyond the middle or end of September. In preparing ground for new lawns, it may in some cases—where the site is inclined to be wet and water-logged—be necessary to drain the ground. Before starting, careful levels should be taken, driving in stout pegs that will not easily be disturbed. It often saves much trouble if the site of each peg is marked with a stake. All this preliminary work must be carefully done, whether the ground is on a dead level or on an even slope: in the case of large areas, it is often best more or less to follow the natural contour of the ground. Where it is necessary in levelling to move large quantities of soil, care should be taken to see that the minimum of labour is involved. The good top soil should also be retained to replace on the surface. The ground should be dug or forked over a spit deep. If it is poor, a dressing of well decayed manure may be dug in as the work proceeds. During the spring the ground should be carefully broken and levelled with a fork, afterwards treading or rolling it firm, then raking it over to remove stones, etc.

Sowing should be done as early in March as the weather permits, or during this month, choosing for this purpose a calm dry day, with the soil in such condition that it will not adhere to the boots. A liberal seeding should be given, as success depends largely on the ground being quickly covered before dry weather intervenes. The quantity may vary from four to eight ounces to the square yard. To ensure even sowing the ground should be divided into equal portions, dividing the seed into equal quantities. After sowing, the ground should be carefully cross-raked, covering the seed about one quarter inch deep, afterwards rolling it with a light roller. When several inches high it should be cut with the scythe, afterwards using a mowing machine set rather high. Almost needless to say, the machine should be in perfect condition. Frequent rolling during the season, when the ground is in suitable condition, is very essential. Avoid the use of the roller during very wet weather, much damage often being done when the surface is wet and muddy. All newly sown lawns should be kept carefully weeded.

### RENOVATION OF OLD AND WORN LAWNS.

All renovation work should be undertaken at any time during the autumn and winter. With large stretches of lawn subjected to hard wear, annual patching and renewal of worn edges is necessary, and this must be done by re-turfing. For this purpose one must provide a reserve of good turf. Before laying the turf the ground should be broken up with a fork, thus enabling the new turf to get established quickly. Large worn areas away from the edges of paths are best renewed by sowing.

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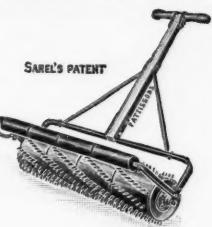
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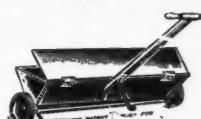
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This should, if possible, be done during the autumn. In bad cases it may be necessary to fork over the ground, but where the damage is only partial it may be sufficient to prick the surface with a digging fork, scarifying well with an iron rake and then giving a heavy seeding according to the condition of the lawn, 2 oz. to the square yard usually being sufficient for renovation. In some cases large areas may quickly be restored by the combined process of inoculation and seeding. For this purpose the ground is forked over, any available turf is torn into pieces and distributed over the ground, afterwards beating or rolling it down. It is then given a top-dressing of fine soil, afterwards seeding down at the rate of 2 oz. to the square yard.

Lawns in poor, thin condition or invaded with moss should be thoroughly scarified with an iron rake; or where large areas have to be treated, chain or brush harrows may be used. This operation must be very thorough, even to the extent of apparently ruining the turf, the object being to break up the surface, as lack of surface aeration is often the cause of poor lawns. After well scarifying, a top-dressing of fine soil or well decayed farmyard manure may be applied, and along with this a dressing of fine bone meal at the rate of 6 oz. to the square yard. Lack of lime may be the cause of the trouble, in such cases a dressing of lime or basic slag may be applied. The latter is best given during the autumn, but must not be used on playing lawns, as it encourages the growth of clover. It is surprising how this scarifying will often improve poor lawns. Where lawns have undergone this process, it is usually advisable to sow with grass seed during the spring, using 2 oz. to the square yard.

#### REPAIR OF PLAYING LAWNS.

These usually require annual repairs, and it is very important that such work be undertaken as soon as possible after play for the season has finished. When dealing with such greens the repairs must be done by re-turfing, and hence it is important to have on the place a supply of turf suitable for this purpose. Repairs of this kind must be done by skilled workmen, as there must be no difference in the levels when play is resumed next season. All re-turfed portions should be top-dressed with fine soil, brushing it well into the interstices of the turf. As all greens of this nature are subjected to frequent rolling, which tends to harden and seal the surface, it is very essential to aerate them by raking with an iron rake or with a spiked

roller. Bowling greens, as well as being raked, are pricked with a special fork, afterwards being dressed with sea sand and powdered charcoal.

#### MANURING.

Lawns generally may be kept in good condition by top-dressing as already advised, bone meal being an excellent all-round manure. A good manure for general use is made up as follows: 32lb. bone meal, 60lb. superphosphate, 20lb. sulphate of ammonia; this is suitable for fine greens and may be applied at the rate of 1½ oz. to 2 oz. to the square yard say three times during the season. For bowling greens, sulphate of ammonia gives excellent results during the summer, applied at the rate of 2 oz. to the square yard. It is best mixed with an equal weight of sand or fine soil, and should, if possible, be watered in; this may be applied once or twice a month, according to conditions. Good proprietary mixtures may be purchased, and these save much trouble where one has no convenience for storing and mixing.

#### WEEDS.

These are always more or less present in autumn, and constant attention is necessary to keep them in check. Dandelions and plantains are the most common tap-rooted weeds, and are best rooted out with an approved weed extractor. I find a carpenter's chisel with a 1½in. wide blade best for this purpose. The most common surface-rooting weeds are daisies, clover and often *Prunella vulgaris*, as well as *sagina*. Generally, all surface-rooting weeds can be eradicated by the use of lawn sand, applied according to directions, or sulphate of ammonia used at the rate of 2 oz. to the square yard.

#### WORMS.

However useful these may be in the ordinary way, they are not looked on with favour in fine playing greens. They can be got rid of by the use of proprietary weed destroyers. Corrosive sublimate, used at the rate of ½ oz. to 15 gallons of water, will also bring them to the surface, when they should be swept up.

The essential duties to maintain a lawn in good condition consist of regular manuring, mowing with machines in perfect condition, and frequent scything by an expert, which will help the finer grasses. Rolling when conditions are suitable is important, and weeds, of course, must be kept in check, so that the growth of the fine lawn grasses is not interfered with. J. C.

## NEW SWEET PEAS

IT is quite probable that many gardeners who sowed sweet peas in the autumn last year will hesitate to follow the same procedure this year, on account of last year's losses due to frost. Yet, even if

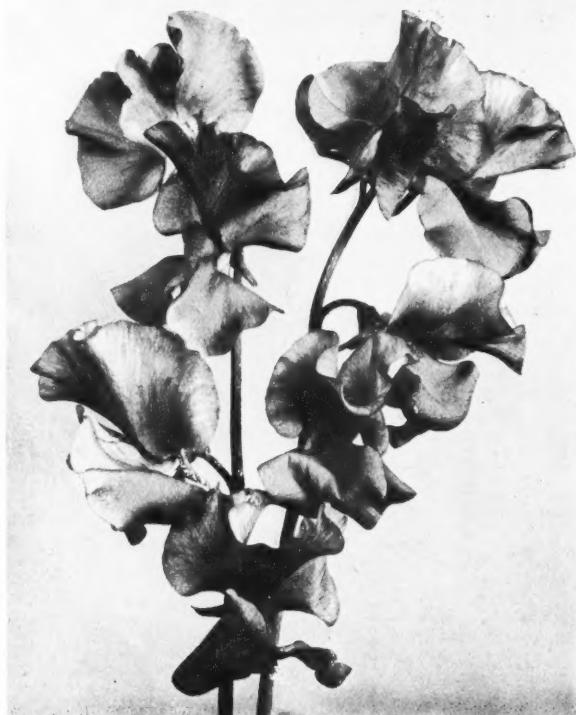
I knew that the coming winter would be as severe, I should still advise all those who wish to obtain the best results to sow in the autumn. There is little risk provided the seedlings are grown in pots in a cold frame, and given all the light and air possible. It is the root systems which one should strive to protect, and ample protection is afforded by burying the pots to their rims in soil, peat or ashes. If the frame lights are removed after germination and only replaced during a severe frosty spell, the seedlings will pull through. When writing of the advantages of autumn sowing, it will be wise to mention the advisability of preparing the soil early for sweet peas. Trenching should certainly be completed before Christmas, for the flower likes a fairly firm soil which has been deeply dug and liberally manured.

One of the greatest problems which presents itself to the sweet pea lover is the annual selection of suitable varieties; tastes and requirements differ considerably, and there are so many varieties now in commerce that it is no easy matter to keep abreast of all the novelties. At the time of writing it is not possible to give a complete list of the novelties which will be introduced this autumn, so my remarks will be confined to those which have favourably impressed me, and which I feel sure will be offered. There is nothing of what one might term a startling nature among them. In colour alone, probably the greatest advance is registered by the American novelty of Messrs. Burpee, The Fawn, described as deep, rich chamois pink suffused amber on a cream ground. It is not all that one might wish with regard to size of bloom and

vigour, yet it is a shade new to sweet peas, quite sunproof, and one which will certainly be in great demand for interior decorations. Another American novelty, this time from Messrs. Morse and Co., and offered by Messrs. Dobbies and Co., is likely to become exceedingly

popular, although it is in a colour section in which we have had more than a fair proportion of novelties of late. It is named Serenade, a bright cerise on a cream ground, with a salmon suffusion, distinct from any other named variety, and with all those good qualities of size, vigour, form and placement which characterise the best of our modern varieties. The same raisers are sending out All Bright, which might best be described as the finest sweet pea to date in the bright scarlet-cerise class of which Huntsman and 2LO are the best known varieties. It is exceedingly bright and perfectly sunproof; a fine pea for garden decoration. Among other of Messrs. Dobbies' new varieties are Blue Flame, a flower of good substance and of a fine shade of electric blue. It is quite distinct from any of its neighbours in the blue section. Clarion is another outstanding novelty which has been well shown at the summer flower shows. The colour is of a shade of violet with a suffusion of rose on the standard.

Two pure whites appear promising, Purity from Mr. J. Stevenson and White Enchantress from Mr. R. F. M. Wiltshire. The former is somewhat after the class of Model, very large indeed, dark seeded, with good long stems and plenty of vigour. In his description, Mr. Stevenson tells us that it gives an occasional blush pink rogue. One admires this frankness on the raiser's part. Purity should be a fine white for the exhibitor. White Enchantress is quite different and quite distinct; it is very frilly indeed, even more wavy than What Joy, and reminding one strongly of Carmelita. There is just the question of the



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stems being a trifle on the short side for exhibition work, but it is quite safe to say that it will make an exceptionally fine decorative pea, and is well worth making a note of for indoor culture. Mr. Stevenson has another novelty which will probably take its place at the head of the carmine class, named Lustre, a very bright carmine-rose which looks particularly well in the bunch.

Messrs. Bolton, who have given us so many first-class sweet peas in the past, have, as usual, a strong batch. Blue Gem I, personally, like for its distinctiveness. Although it may not be a favourite with all, it is deep and rich, with "shot" effect, somewhat reminiscent of the old varieties, Wenvoe Castle or Magic. Beatall struck me as a much deeper, richer Nina, a big flower of warm rosy-cerise colouring, with plenty of stem and vigour. Undoubtedly it will be a good exhibition pea, as also will June, a warm shell-pink somewhat like Supreme, a very pretty pea indeed.

Messrs. W. J. Unwin, Ltd., are introducing three new ones. Clematis, a huge flower, exceptionally broad in the standard, of a rich violet-purple self tone, long stemmed, and exceedingly vigorous. Satin Mauve, one feels confident, will be a welcome addition to the deep mauve shades; it is deeper than Chieftain, and very frilly. By the way, the mauve section is becoming more popular, due in large measure to the introduction a few years ago of Chieftain and Royal Mauve, both decided improvements on previous varieties. In Columbine, Messrs. Unwin have probably the most attractive of their series of striped varieties, of which Harlequin is the best known. The distinctive markings of Columbine are in bright orange-scarlet on cream ground, and it has the merit of being sunproof.

Messrs. E. W. King are giving us Big Ben, a fancy variety described as "flushed crimson-scarlet on a cream ground." It certainly has huge

size in its favour. Their other two are Tally Ho, bright cherry-cerise, and Cheorio, a nice-looking, clean blue. At the moment I do not know whether Mr. Stark is sending out the new maroon which he is calling Leviathan. We do really need a good new maroon. Leviathan is very large, but it is early to prophesy whether it will be generally considered as the best of its colour.

As no one wishes to confine their selection to the 1929-30 novelties, it may be of some assistance to give a list of most of the better-class varieties for exhibition and general decorative purposes, whether they are new or old. The list would be too long if every good sweet pea were mentioned, but here is a comprehensive collection giving a wide choice.

Classifying them roughly under their separate colour sections, I should recommend the following: white, Model and Avalanche; pink, Ascot, Pinkie and Del Monte; orange-cerise, Flamingo, Flaming June, Gorgeous and Grenadier; cerise-scarlet, 2 LO; ivory, Ivory Picture; cream, What Joy; purple, Purple Monarch and Olympia; mauve, Chieftain and Royal Mauve; light cream-pink, Elizabeth and Venus; flushes, Mrs. Horace Wright and Jack Hobbs; deep cream-pink, Picture; salmon-pink on cream, Idyll, Magnet and W. J. Unwin; lavender-lilac, Powerscourt and Victoria; rosé-lavender, Austin Frederick and R. F. Felton; lavender-blue, Gleneagles and Porcelain; mid-blue, Blue Bell and Reflection; deep blue, Fortune; crimson, Sybil Henshaw; orange-scarlet, Mammoth; orange, Colorado, Wizard and Royal Sovereign; cerise, Charm, Hero and Charming; salmon, Mrs. A. Searles (sunproof) and Gold Crest; carmine, Renown; rose, Corona and Montrose; orange-pink, George Shawyer and Royal Pink; maroon, Warrior and The Sultan; striped, Harlequin; pictee edged, Youth and Sunkist.

C. H. A. S.

## THE AUTUMN TREATMENT OF FRUIT TREES

**D**IRECTLY the harvesting of the fruit crop is completed a determined attempt should be made to counter the activities of pests and diseases afflicting the trees and bushes. While the fruit is ripening on the tree the sprayer is almost entirely barred from the orchard, for fear of tainting the fruit with distasteful fluids or damaging the leaves, and during this "close" period many pests are able to establish a firm hold on the maturing growths. But with the fruit all picked and the foliage fast assuming autumn tints preparatory to falling, spraying may safely be undertaken and branches drenched with a wash that will destroy the pests before they escape to safe winter quarters.

No caustic winter washes must be used in autumn; not until the trees are quite dormant must a caustic wash or tar distillate solution be employed anywhere in the orchard or fruit garden.

As a general safety measure all fruit trees and bushes which have suffered from blight of any kind during the summer months ought to be forceably sprayed with a good insecticide, such as Katakilla, Volck, Abol, etc., before the leaves begin to fall. All limbs and growths should be well drenched and particular attention given to apple trees festooned with white "woolly" clusters of the American blight or woolly aphid, and to any tree or bush showing the effect of a red spider visitation.

Fruit trees growing in the greenhouse and which have suffered from aphid, thrips or spider ought also to be forceably sprayed with insecticide before the leaves fall.

The hot summer has particularly favoured the crippling red spider pest almost everywhere. The silver grey tinge and rusty appearance of leaves attacked by spider are a common sight in most fruit gardens this autumn, and a state of affairs which bodes ill for the future. Apple, plum and damson trees, and currant and gooseberry bushes are the worst sufferers. Already the minute spiders, clustered on the underside of the leaves, are busy laying eggs, but the majority of the insects will be destroyed if every shoot and leaf is at once thoroughly wetted with a reliable anti-spider wash, such as the Volck insecticide has proved to be. The autumn spraying will not destroy eggs already laid, however, and trees which have suffered heavily this summer ought certainly to be sprayed again in late winter with Winter Volck or lime-sulphur as a preventive measure.

It will be a wise precaution also to spray all the strawberry plants this autumn with some such insecticide as Volck, for red spider and the strawberry aphid are responsible for many of the failures characterised by stunted growth and small, crinkled leaves. For this reason, too, each new strawberry plant, before it is put into the ground, ought to be dipped into a properly diluted insecticide to rid it of these pests.

Here a note regarding the orange-coloured spotting of the underside of black-currant leaves, a failing of fairly general occurrence this season. This is due to a rust fungus, and beyond the burning of leaves as they fall no other remedial measures are necessary.

A thorough spraying of the pear tree with an approved insecticide will go a long way towards keeping it free from the leaf blaster mite enemy, the pest which "pimples" and discolors the leaves in summer; but for the pear midge pest which causes the tiny pears to drop, riddled with maggots, the only present-time treatment is to run fowls beneath the tree and to dress the soil with naphthalene. The apple sucker pest—the whitish flies responsible for the death of blossom clusters in spring, damage as often as not wrongly attributed to frost—is successfully controlled by a thorough spraying with insecticide at this time of the year.

A task to attend to without delay is greasebanding, the universal method of trapping the wingless winter moths, which in late autumn and winter lay their eggs on the twigs to breed the springtime plague of caterpillars. A band of paper is tied round each tree trunk, plastered with grease, and over this sticky barrier the moths may not pass as they travel from their nursery in the soil up the branches; those attempting to pass become fatally entangled.

The bands should go on early, and all fruit trees with a stem of 3ft. or more pay for banding. Special banding paper and grease should be purchased from the seedsman or horticultural shop—the home-made article is never efficient. The paper band should be tied firmly round the tree trunk some three feet up from the ground, or, in the case of tall trees, some two feet below the "head" of branches, with two pieces of string, each string being an inch or two from the edge of the paper at top and bottom. The grease is then smeared between the strings evenly and in a complete circle.

Occasionally during the winter the bands should be examined, cleared of débris and, if necessary, re-greased, though if a good brand of grease is used, such as Bandite, Tanglefoot, Stictite, Orbite, etc., then re-touching will probably be unnecessary.

These sticky bands will trap various other crawling pests, not the least important "catch" being the myriads of woolly aphid or American blight insects as they migrate from branches to winter quarters in the soil beneath the tree.

The spraying and banding is not likely to rid the trees of pests and diseases unless, at the same time, all damaged and rotten fruit is got rid of. Rotting apples, pears and plums, "holed" fruits and "windfalls" generally, are invariably infested with the spores of disease, and the grubs of pests and all such should be collected and burned at once. Fruits dislodged at picking time and lodged in the forks of branches must be removed and none left lying on the ground, nor should any be screwed into the soil with the boot-heel as of no consequence. It must be remembered, too, that most of all fruit tree enemies will shortly be seeking safe and snug winter quarters, and it is, therefore, important that all rubbish, dead branches, weeds and like litter shall be cleared away without delay.

A. N. R.

### A USEFUL SPRAYING MACHINE.

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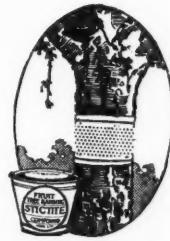


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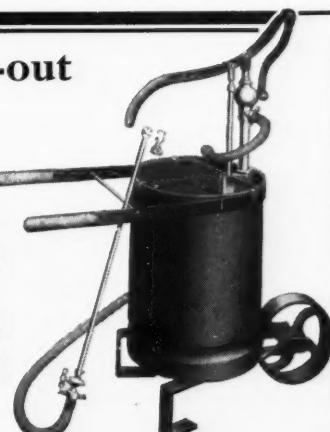
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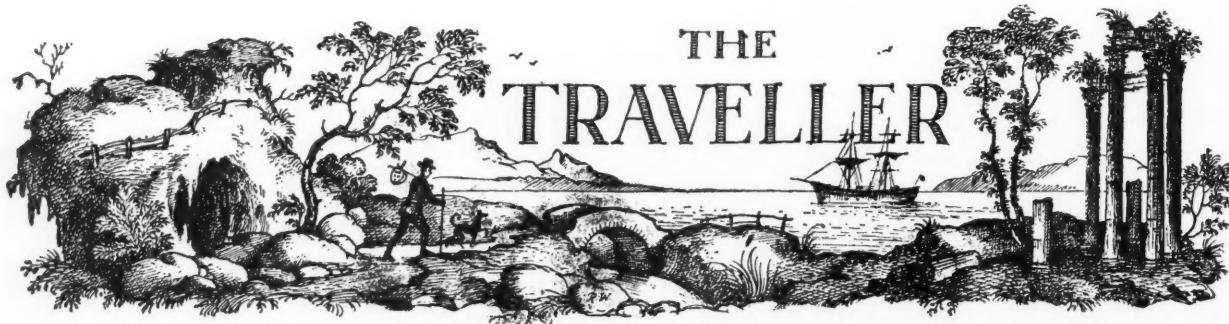
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"Martsmith" S.27a, with patent mechanical agitator.

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## A GLIMPSE OF INDIA.—IV

**H**ALF a mile of deep red, time-stained, old brick colour road, on one side of it cool green turf, and on the other the ultramarine sea which is sending great combers to break with a thundering crash on golden sands, and one reaches a knot of coconut palms which shade the entrance to the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, the half-way house between West and East, or, rather, Far East, for the real East has begun at Port Said, continued at Aden, and is omnipresent in Ceylon. To many, on disembarking at Colombo, there is the thrill of a brand new experience, for walking beneath the fierce rays of the Cingalese sun is impossible, and one gladly has recourse to the nimble *jinricksha*. Brought hither years ago from Japan, the 'ricksha' has become acclimatised, and there are thousands in Colombo. The coolies who run between the shafts of their perambulator-like vehicles, live more or less in a bath of perspiration and, in consequence, their costume is distinctly sketchy, consisting of a loin-cloth and a thin muslin wrap tied round the temples.

Colombo is a feast of colour. Hardly anywhere does the sea appear so blue, the palms so green, while splashes of brilliant tints—saffron, pink and scarlet—abound on every side in the native costumes. The native Cingalese all wear their jet black hair long and twisted into a ball behind, a custom which gives them a curiously effeminate appearance, enhanced by the habit of wearing a semi-circular tortoiseshell comb on the top of their heads. These combs are heirlooms and are often of considerable value when made of the clear, amber-hued shell beloved of connoisseurs.

Visitors to Colombo should not omit to visit Mount Lavinia, a delightful resort some eight miles away, where, in beautiful surroundings, one may bathe, fish and play tennis.

Even travellers who are only spending a night or two in Ceylon find time to make the journey up to Kandy, which is generally considered to be one of the most picturesque spots in the world. For miles the railway runs through veritable forests of coconut palms. It was the poet Herbert who wrote, three centuries ago :

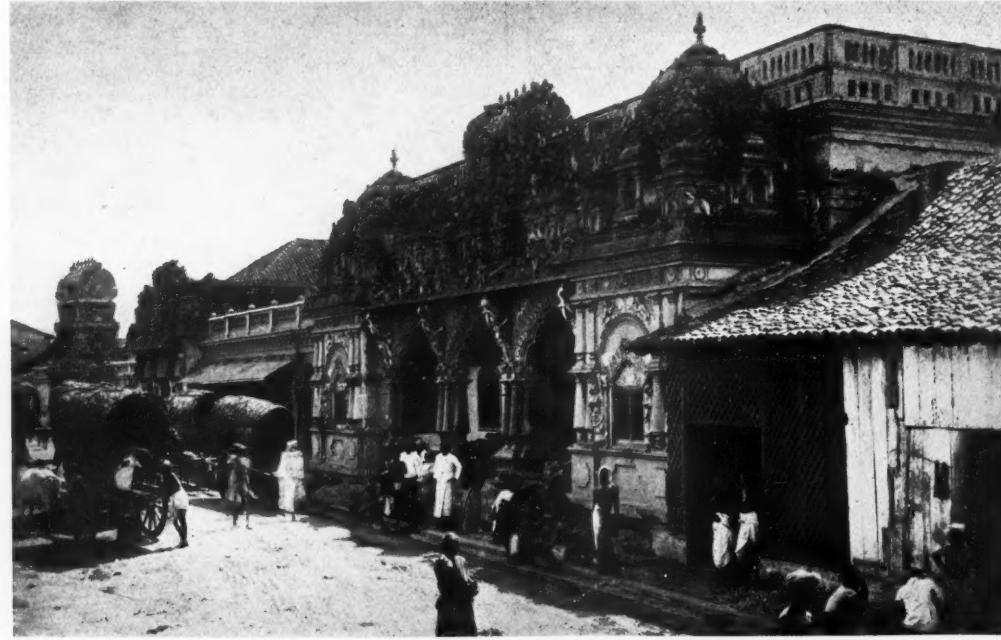
The Indians' nut alone  
is clothing, meat and trencher, drink and can,  
boat, cable, sail and needle all in one.

The palm is an all-providing tree. The leaves provide sails, matting, etc., the leaf stalks brooms and fencing, the trunks rafters, troughs and canoes. The nut kernels are crushed to yield oil or are dried to form copra, enormous quantities of which are exported. The fibre enclosing the nuts is made into coir, invaluable for matting, yarn, etc. Ceylon alone yields 800 million nuts a year.

Kandy is exquisitely situated near a large lake fringed by trees of surpassing beauty. Among them is the *pithecolobium*, which, fortunately, is also known as the rain tree. It is covered with pink blossoms and is a joy to the eye. Interspersed with these trees are *suriyas*, with large yellow flowers changing to purple as they fade, areca nut palms, mango trees, cotton trees, with vast numbers of red flowers like tulips and *lagerstroemias*, all ablaze with crimson blossoms. Not far from Kandy is the world-famed Peradenya garden, in which all the wonders of the vegetable world grow in wild but ordered

profusion. Here we meet plants yielding coffee, cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice and cloves. Here are giant *araucarias* from New Zealand; *Ambestitia nobilis*, the most beautiful flowering tree of the tropics, with masses of shell pink blossoms resembling orchids; giant bamboos, their young shoots looking like *Broddingnag* asparagus; *Seychelles* palms, yielding a double coconut; Para rubber trees and the deadly *upas* tree of Java, long since proved to have a completely spurious reputation. Then, too, there are orchids growing in all their natural beauty on the branches, parasitical creepers flinging their slender tendrils from tree to tree, all aglow with colour; herbaceous borders of *crotons*, *coleus* and other variegated leaved plants revelling in the moist air and as large as laurel bushes at home. At one point in the garden is a colony of thousands of so-called "flying foxes," ghoul-like bats larger than rooks hanging head downwards from the tree-tops or floating lazily in the air, emitting at the same time a strange, shrill whistle. Nowhere else in the world is such a garden to be seen. Nature asserts herself uncontrolled, giving grandeur of form, wealth of foliage, exuberance of growth and riotous splendour of colour.

Further afield, parts of the island are covered by virgin jungle, impassable save by paths cut here and there. A feature of these paths is their almost uncanny silence. Not a sound is to be heard save the far-off chatter of the monkeys and the occasional trumpeting of an elephant. Vast herds of these animals still exist in their wild state, but they shun the fringes of the jungle and prefer the depths, where man has rarely trod.



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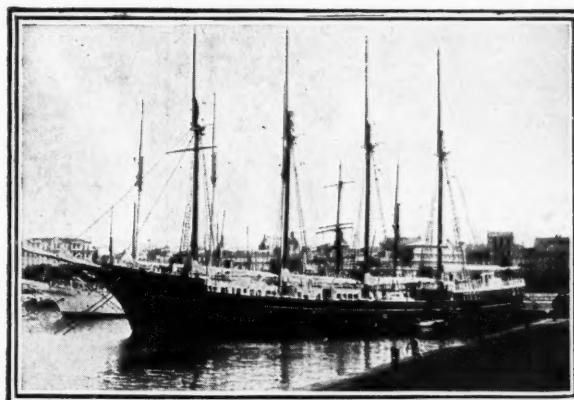
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TRAVEL  
NOTES

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Among the chief places of interest in Ceylon are: Kandy, whose chief building is the Daladá Maligáwá, a temple in which, in a nest of gold caskets studded with jewels, is a reputed tooth of Buddha enshrined in the heart of a gold lotus blossom. The pleasantest drive in Kandy is known as Lady Horton's, which commands exquisite views. At a bend of the River Mahaweli-ganga is Katugastote, where the sacred elephants attached to the Tooth Temple may be seen bathing.

Nuwara-Eliya, the most delightful hill station in the island, is reached by 4½ miles of narrow gauge railway from Nanuoya Junction, 125 miles from Colombo. It lies on a plateau some 6,000ft. above sea level, its mean temperature being only 57° Fahr. The place is surrounded by enchanting walks, among them being the easy ascent of Mount Pidurutallagala, 8,300ft.

Anurádhápura is eighty-six miles from Kandy. Together with Mihintale, which lies eight miles to the east, it is famous for its ruins of vast cities and monuments. The chief of the temples is the Isurumuniya, carved out of the solid rock in the middle of large lotus ponds containing numbers of crocodiles. The

## SCULPTURED COLUMNS AT HUPARAMA DAGABA.

1,600 granite columns of the Brazen Palace are still standing. Other notable edifices are the Gold-dust Dagaba, a huge mound-shaped structure of brick, 200ft. high; and the Abhayagiriya Dagaba, which has a base of 8 acres and was once higher than St. Paul's. Near the Tooth Temple is a sacred Bo tree over 2,000 years old.

From Madawachchi Junction in the North Central Province one may travel north-eastward to Talaimannar, whence a ferry takes the train in half an hour to Dhanuskodi in South India, which is connected by rail with Madras.

\* \* \*

The chief cities in southern India are:

Rameswaram island, close to Dhanuskodi, contains a temple dedicated to Siva which is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims from all parts of India. It is a rich temple and possesses many gold and silver idols in animal form.

Ootacamund, familiarly known as "Ooty," is the summer residence of the Governor of Madras and is about 150 miles from that city. Golf, excellent shooting and trout fishing may be enjoyed. There is also a pack of hounds.

Trichinopoly, 251 miles from Madras, is connected by a bridge with the island of Srirangam, on which is one of the largest temples in southern India, dedicated to Vishnu and containing priceless jewels.

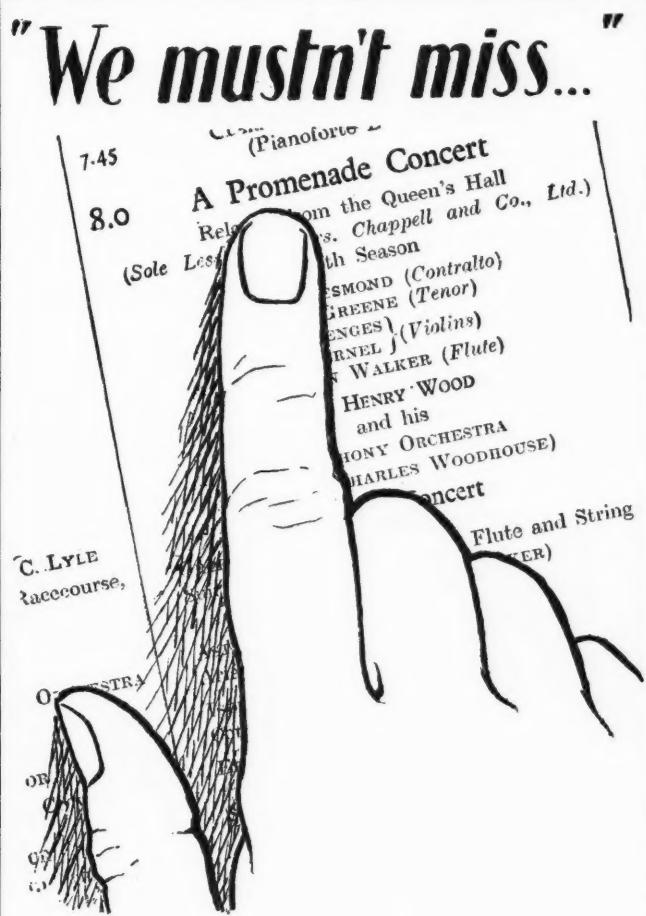
Tanjore, 217 miles from Madras, with the huge Brahadisvara Swami Temple, in front of which is a gigantic stone bull. The tower of the temple is over 200ft. high. It is one of the few temples built at one time and on one plan.

\* \* \*

Golf can be enjoyed at Colombo and also on a particularly good course at Nuwara Eliya and at Madras.



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NOTHING is more pitiable than the way some men of my acquaintance enslave themselves to tobacco. Nay, worse, they make an idol of some one particular tobacco. I know a man who considers a certain mixture so superior to all others that he will walk three miles for it. Surely everyone will admit that this is lamentable. It is not even a good mixture, for I used to try it occasionally; and if there is one man in London who knows tobaccos it is myself. There is only one Mixture in London deserving the adjective superb. I will not say where it is to be got, for the result would certainly be that many foolish men would smoke more than ever; but I never knew anything to compare to it. It is deliciously mild, yet full of fragrance, and it never burns the tongue. If you try it once you smoke it ever afterwards. It clears the brain and soothes the temper. When I went away for a holiday anywhere I took as much of that exquisite health-giving mixture as I thought would last me the whole time, but I always ran out of it. Then I telegraphed to London for more, and was miserable until it arrived. How I tore the lid off the canister! That is a tobacco to live for.

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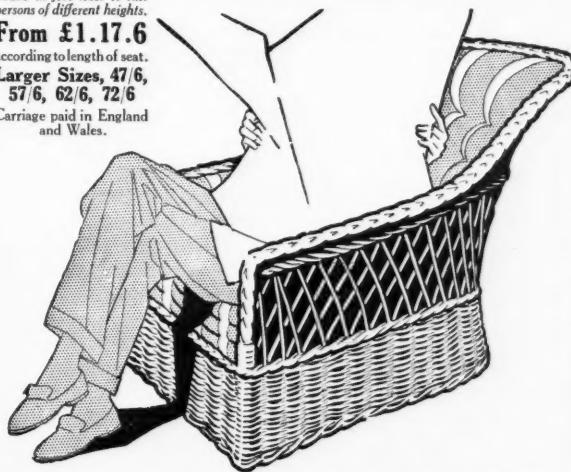
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## SHOOTING ECONOMIES

**W**HEN one looks over shooting accounts one becomes unpleasantly impressed by the cost of shooting and the very great disparity existing between pre-War figures and those of to-day. Certain charges went up after the War and, though a few have decreased, others seem to be fixed at the 1921 maximum and seem in some danger of being recognised as fixed rates. I do not think that, on the whole, we pay disproportionately for our cartridges, but shooting is an affair involving far more than guns and cartridges, although one continually hears optimists hoping for a reduction in the price of the latter. Where cost appears to mount is in the matter of overhead charges and keepers' accounts.

There is a very wide distinction between keeping a controlling hand on extravagant expenditure and "doing things on the cheap," but it is astonishing how many places afford opportunity for fairly heavy cuts in expenditure without any shadow of sacrifice of efficiency. The prevalent local conception is that shooting, being a sport, "they"—meaning the sportsmen—"can afford to pay for their sport." More critically interpreted, it may be taken to mean that they can afford to be overcharged for their sport. This is wrong, for even if a man is as rich as Midas and could afford to pay incalculable sums, there still remains the great body of shooting men who have limited resources and find that, as it is, the fair market price is more than they can really afford.

The cost of beaters is an item which requires very close consideration. Year after year we hear of shoots changing hands or being given up by some members of a group as being too expensive. In a short time a shoot which earns this reputation becomes well known, and difficulty is found in getting shooting tenants or, at least, shooting tenants of the right type.

The beater factor operates even in the case of smaller shoots, and I know of more than one case where attractive little four hundred to five hundred acre woodland shoots were found disproportionately expensive to run. The fault in most cases lies with the keeper, who has his own reasons for being unable to "handle the ground" with less than his abstract figure of, let us say, twenty beaters and ten to a dozen boys for stops. The pay of beaters is variable, running from 5s. to as high as 7s. 6d. a day—with lunch money extra.

Shooting once a week, we get at least twenty days, and if the ground is wide and it is a good season, we may have half a dozen short days as well. The keeper who maintains a lordly retinue of beaters and stops which have to be paid for over and above the normal wages bill for keepers may produce an account for ten pounds or so. Where the bigger two-day events are concerned, this is doubled, and the total mounts with astonishing rapidity. Expenses—which each contributory gun had heard assessed as "mess bills and roughly twenty to twenty-five pounds for expenses"—become a much more serious item. If sport is poor, or if, because of illness or for some reason, he is unable to take his part, these expenses become in his eyes disproportionately heavy.

In the case of a syndicate shoot none of whose members is native to the ground the management is a difficult affair. It is customarily entrusted to one of the group, but he is very much in the keeper's hands and has an unenviable task when it comes to the reduction of overhead expenses.

The estate owner who shoots his own ground, but has a few friends in as "guns" in order to reduce the cost, is in a far better position to exercise and enforce economy. First, he is familiar with local conditions and will not, unless his keeper is incompetent, have to pay excessively for labour, in the shape of beaters. If he farms his own estate, the men on it can be largely used in place of casual village labour.

No general rule can be laid down, for shoots vary enormously in extent and in their ease of handling; but it is no uncommon thing to see a scratch collection of a score or more men and boys being worked rather slackly over an area which should be properly handled with an efficient dozen. This means that for that day alone several pounds have been wasted. A similar waste throughout the season may easily add an extra hundred to the cost.

The opening days of the partridge season require adequate man-power; but later on, when the birds begin to pack, cover is scant and the birds wild, they can be driven just as well by six men as a dozen. One of the smartest keepers of a partridge manor I knew years ago used to produce splendid results with four men and an under-keeper mounted on a pony. The horseman was invaluable for marking down coveys, and often, when birds went wrong, would be sent off to push them back again where they were wanted.

I have never seen mounted beaters used anywhere else, but I fancy that they were far more commonly used in the past than we realise to-day. Nowadays a shooting pony is simply a help up the moors, but in the past he figured largely in our south country fields. Childe's picture of Colonel Hawker and Joe Manton on the First of September, 1827, shows not only the Colonel mounted on his pony, but a beater on a donkey, and in the background half a dozen more ponies, mounted in some cases by two men, one riding pillion behind the other. The Colonel, however, usually shot on horseback and followed his

birds up at a hand gallop. In his diary he refers to an occasion when birds were wild and, owing to the dry weather, root cover scant: "I, however, by mustering a good army of markers and harassing the birds by repeated charges of cavalry, so completely tired them down at last, that I performed this day the most that was ever done by me or anyone in the annals of Longparish shooting. I bagged fifty-six partridges and for our country in one day a miracle! seven hares in nine hours."

Driving was unknown in those days of muzzle-loaders, and game was, incidentally, far less plentiful; but it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that, so far as late partridge driving is concerned to-day, the mounted beater or marker may be not only useful as a saver of time, but an efficient substitute for more of our expensive infantry.

So far as pheasant shooting is concerned, there is one admirable device which is all too often overlooked. This is the sewin. It consists of a hundred yards length of stout cord rather like ferret line, decorated at 3ft. intervals with a knot in which are tied nice bright rags or, on occasion, feathers. It has, in some cases, further refinements, such as coloured marks indicating distances or joints. These lengths can be joined in any number and they are carried rolled round a sort of enlarged reel or winch which is slung from light shoulder brackets so that a man bears the reel on his chest and, walking backwards, pays out the line with its dangling fetishes as he goes. One end is secured to a stick or tree, and after the man goes a boy with a bundle of top cleft 3ft. hazel wands. These he uses to support the unwound line at suitable intervals.

A sewin of this kind acts as a stop, for, lined into position, a boy is left at the end who twitches it at regular intervals and keeps it moving and dancing as the wave of movement ripples along it. Stretched down a ride no bird will dare pass it, and it is one of the best of devices for dealing with those difficult places where borders run through woodlands or copses which adjoin.

If sewins are quietly reeled out, a quarter which might need to be stopped by four or more boys can be controlled by one. There is, however, a little loss of time in re-winding the line on the reel, unless the boy or keeper in charge is accustomed to his job. If the plan of campaign of the succession of beats is properly thought out and planned with a map, the use of several sewins will often produce a very useful saving in stops and beaters.

The disposal of game is sometimes equal division of the bag, sometimes all goes to market, guns being credited with their share and charged market prices for any they may need for gifts or for their own use. The price obtainable is a variable one, for in some cases the local market can absorb a higher proportion than the London dealers. The difference in wholesale price is very often a material consideration, and on a season's bag of four thousand birds a difference of threepence apiece represents fifty pounds. In most cases game from a shoot is consigned to one dealer. A little investigation of the possible alternative markets may mean a very useful saving.

In the same way, there are certain periods when market prices are substantially higher than in those weeks just before Christmas, when everybody is shooting their big days and the markets are, in consequence, over-supplied and demand is low. As a rule, prices are higher at the beginning than toward the end of the season; but, though game can be raised in such a way that it repays part of its cost, it is not possible to make shooting show a profit. You may, with care and good fortune, raise your birds at a figure which the price you get for them repays, but the cost of shooting them and the overhead charges will be extra to this.

Nevertheless, if the whole question of rearing birds and shooting is looked into as carefully as stable accounts and every effort is made to keep costs low, it is very remarkable what economies can be achieved. Now that thrashing has begun, there is no reason to put down expensive covert mixture. You can probably get sacks of the most admirable tares, weed seed and small grain for a very small cost; it is almost refuse, but it is perfectly good for covert feeding purposes.

In the same way, having raised birds, you want to keep them in their coverts. There are two perfectly good attractions: an adequate supply of grit—greatly appreciated on clay soils—and small stacks of barley rakes for them to scratch over for food. A load or two of these carried into covert now will provide an attraction which will last until the last grain has been picked out and every wisp of the load scattered. If your feed is cast on the rakes and these are renewed with a little fresh material later on in the year, you will have provided a source of attraction which is proof against more than the normal disturbance of shooting. The birds will invariably look for some form of supply at these critical points and, further, more strange birds coming in from outlying sources will also be quick to find these attractions and remain with you.

Many keepers believe that these matters are best attended to later in the year when food becomes scarcer and the fields are cleaned up; nevertheless, most educationists insist on the importance of early acquired habits, and I am a firm believer in providing these attractive little straw stacks with their spice of food while the birds are still young.

H. B. C. P.



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TIME was when women took country walks and clambered over stiles in crinolines while gentlemen with whiskers assisted them gallantly with their heads turned the other way. But when the reaction against the absurdity of dressing as elaborately in the country as in town finally set in, women rushed to the other extreme, and a complete outfit for the country could have been described in a simple short sentence. To-day there is enough diversity in the new styles to please everyone and sufficient colour to satisfy the most ardent colour lover.

It cannot be said, however, that there is a great deal of change this year from last, except that where jersey cloth ruled most people's choice a twelve-month ago, tweed seems to have stepped into its place. For it is tweed and again tweed for everyone. The smaller patterns are the favourites, and the lines of the suit must not be broken or confused by as much strapping and splicing as it had last year. But the skirts are nearly all pleated, and in nearly every case a wise discretion has prevailed and they are of

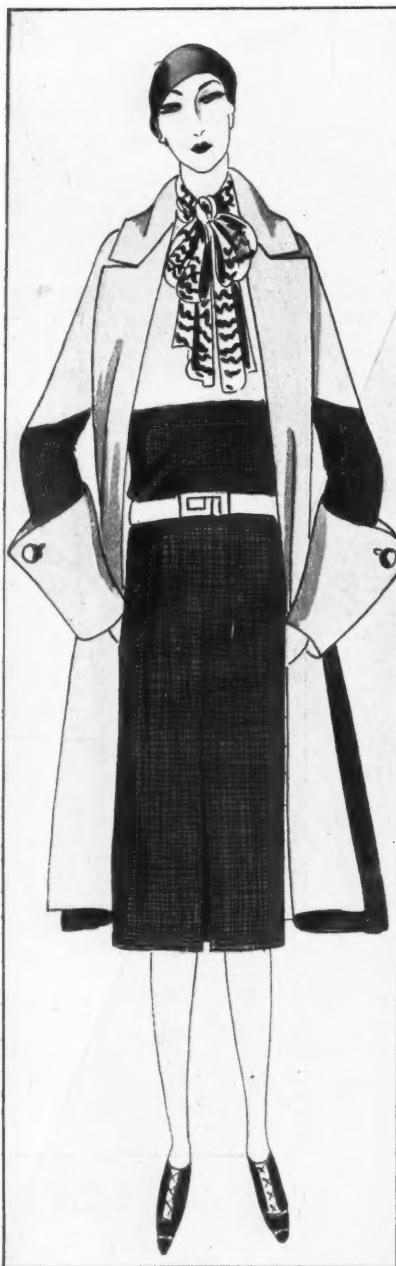
sufficient width to give freedom to the limbs, although this width is cleverly concealed in the pleats.

#### POPULARITY OF BELTS.

The prevalence of the belt is a feature of to-day. Nearly every jumper is supplemented with a belt placed much higher than was the case last year, so that the straight jumper line is entirely broken. Another feature which is representative of the fashion of the moment is the selvedge edge, and in many cases this is carried all down one side of the skirt where it wraps over. One sees, too, in place of the selvedge, a border of a different patterned tweed which has much the same effect as the selvedge. Cardigans are as popular as ever and, as the winter draws near, will be fashioned of very heavy

and an open three-quarter coat. Raglan sleeves are often seen, so are yokes both over the shoulders and on the hips, the yoked skirt having often a shirt made of what is known as "necktie" silk tucked into it, instead of being worn in jumper form; while a narrow belt of stamped leather, plaited twine or anything else of a severely practical description makes up a very attractive ensemble.

As I have said before, a great feature of the country clothes of to-day is the frock or jumper and skirt carried out in a rather close tweed, and the coat which accompanies it being in exactly the same tweed but in a looser or coarser weave, so that the pattern appears much larger and more widely spread. The dress or jumper may, of course, be jersey instead of tweed, but must be in a tweed pattern; I remember a time when only a flat fur, such as reindeer, was considered *de rigueur* for country coats, while nowadays almost any may be used with impunity. This has not, however, by any means put the woven silk or woollen scarf out of action, and it is more popular than ever. The brightest



Coat and dress in checked brown and beige wool materials.



A beige, red and black tweed suit with jumper in the same tones.

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of colours are employed, two or more may be combined in one scarf, so that the effect, even when the coat and skirt are of sober colouring, is very cheerful.

#### THE CHOICE OF COLOUR.

Brown is once again the leading colour for tweeds and homespuns, I presume because it blends with autumn foliage, golden bracken and the red or dun of ploughed fields. But "brown" is such a wide term nowadays and carries one into red on one side and yellow on the other, so that it can hardly be said to have any kind of monopoly. Green, too, is running it pretty close, and there are always women who pin their faith to grey, which, after all, makes the best basis if one intends to introduce bright colour into the hat or scarf as it leaves an unlimited choice.

#### AUTUMN HEADGEAR.

And speaking of the hat—which for country wear must merge itself into the rest of the suit without having even as independent an existence as that which accompanies the afternoon gown—a good many women are clinging to the *beret* type of headgear. But one must be very young or very beautiful to wear a *beret* successfully even with a sports suit. A close felt—cut away or turned back from

the face if you will, but with a little brim at the sides—is far more generally becoming, and for the woman who is no longer young I make no excuse for repeating again that the felt hat with a brim both in front and at the sides—that brim which just shadows the eyes—will take years off her age. The stitched hat which is made of the same tweed as the coat and skirt is a good choice this year, and felt and suede combined, as well as felt and many other materials as well, are all on the schedule.

Lastly, one cannot plunge into the subject of country clothes without saying a word or two about the leather coat. Nowadays it is treated like cloth and trimmed with fur or tweed, and a nutria-coloured leather which I liked immensely had a nutria collar and was lined with checked tweed which was turned back from the cuffs. Most of the leather coats have belts, with dark mother-of-pearl, horn or leather buckles; and some have the new gauntlet cuffs. Short suede

#### A Woman's Notebook

It was more than satisfactory to those of us who keep the spark of patriotism burning to see the wonderful results of British textile industries recently at Reville, Limited, 15, Hanover Square, W.1, when they held a special Press view of dresses and suits made of British fabrics. I think one which impressed me more almost than any of the others was a frock of black satin and shepherd's plaid combined, the "top" being of the former while the skirt was of the latter, and bands of the shepherd's plaid hooped the corsage as well. The amazing part of it was that this British shepherd's plaid fabric which looked like a woollen material was nearly all artificial silk and weighed only 2½ oz. per yard, being light yet warm and exquisite to the touch. A shepherd's plaid coat in a much wider weave and in a British woollen fabric was worn with it, the coat being trimmed with "diamonds" of its own cloth. Then there was a lovely glacier blue evening coat which, though it looked like a wonderful panne, was 78 per cent. artificial silk and only 22 per cent. real silk—a truly regal garment with a great collar of shaded feather trimming.

#### AT HARVEY NICHOLS.

A little booklet which should be very valuable at this time of the year has been issued by Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge, S.W.1, under the title of *New Early Autumn Fashions*. It is small, concise and admirably illustrated and, though it contains only twelve sketches, they represent frocks and coats which are so smart, up-to-date and priced so moderately that the booklet is a veritable *multum in parvo* and worthy of every woman's attention.



Jersey suit in brown, with yellow and brown jumper to which the skirt is buttoned.



A tweed two-piece suit, the corsage being trimmed with plain cloth to match.

cardigans, worn with plaid or checked tweed skirts are comfortable wear for the country, and when fastened right up to the throat with a buttoned collar band they will be very warm and cosy in the cold weather.

KATHLEEN M. BARROW.



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## THE JUDICIOUS EPICURE

By X. MARCEL BOULESTIN.

THE scientists are at it again. This time it is the frying pan which is condemned: "So bad," says our authority, "is the cooking of unsuitable food, largely by that fell foe of digestion and of romance, the frying pan, that digestive troubles rank second in the list of ailments causing lost work, and they are responsible for nearly one-fifth of the total loss." And he goes on to say that the average housewife could get 30 per cent. better value for her food money if she had a little knowledge of simple dietetics.

Might I suggest that it would be infinitely better if less big scientific words were used and if the average housewife were, more simply, advised to learn how to cook properly? It is true that frying is not, perhaps, the best method of cooking, and that grilling, boiling and roasting are preferable. But the main point is that frying well done is quite a commendable process, while bad frying—with meat sodden with tepid fat, softened, indigestible—is much worse than bad boiling or bad grilling.

Sooner or later, says the scientist in question, dietetics will have to be taught. Perhaps it would be more to the point to say: people must now, at once, learn how to cook properly. But surely the inducement should be, first, to have food which is more palatable, eaten with more pleasure and, consequently, automatically, with better results.

FILETS DE VEAU PROVENCAL.—Take some cold roast veal, cut it in thin fillets. Put in a pan a piece of butter into which you have worked about the same quantity of flour, a spoonful of olive oil, parsley, chives and shallots finely chopped; cook all this for a few minutes on a moderate fire, stirring well, add salt and pepper and a little lemon juice; put in the fillets of veal and warm them up slowly till they are hot. They should not reach the boiling point. Serve with *piments farcis*.

PIMENTS FARCI.—Take some large sweet peppers, either red or green, cut off the top and scoop out the seeds and the white divisions inside, but without damaging the outside. Cut finely together the tops you have taken off the peppers and two

MENU  
FOR  
LUNCHEON

*Omelette aux fines herbes.*  
*Filets de Veau provencale.*  
*Piments farcis.*  
*Salade de poires.*

or three onions; cook these together in butter and oil mixed.

Prepare a tomato sauce with fresh tomatoes; to this you add the chopped onions and peppers and the butter in which they have cooked; this should be fairly liquid, and you use it for cooking a handful of rice. (The quantity of rice and of sauce should be according to the number of peppers you are using.) When the rice is cooked, season it well; stuff the peppers with this mixture, moisten them with stock and with whatever is left of the sauce in which the rice has cooked. Put the stuffed peppers in a fireproof dish with butter, also a small piece of butter over each pepper, and cook first over the fire, slowly; then finish in the oven. It is indispensable to have a reserve of the tomato sauce and stock mixed, as the peppers should be basted often, otherwise they will become too dry.

CROUTES AUX ANCHOIS is an old-fashioned savoury. Take some salt anchovies and soak them well, remove the bones, cut them and pound them in a mortar, add very little chopped parsley, red pepper and a good pinch of curry powder. Put these in a small saucepan with butter and cook for a few minutes. Then mix with it a little grated yolk of egg, spread on crisp buttered toast; pass quickly under the grill and serve at once.

SALADE DE POIRES.—Take some fine pears really ripe, peel them and cut them in thin quarters; dispose them in the serving dish and sprinkle them all over with caster sugar, powdered cinnamon and either rum or brandy. This should be prepared one hour before serving and kept in a very cold place.

COMPOTES DE FRUIT.—Nearly all fruits can be served as compotes. They should be cooked in water flavoured with a vanilla pod and a few lumps of sugar. They should remain whole. When they are quite soft remove them carefully and put them to cool. To the remaining water add a good deal of sugar and cook till it becomes syrup. Pour over the fruit in the serving dish. Apples, pears, peaches, greengages, figs are very good treated in this simple manner. Serve with cream.

## MAKING THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

HERE is no doubt that, just as the palate never appreciates a dish, however good, if it does not look appetising, the eye by itself plays great part in ensuring comfort. Now is the time, therefore, for the woman who is responsible for creating a home, small or large, to take stock of her belongings and to see where the addition of colour and the suggestion of cosiness which is given by such articles as winter curtains, carpets and rugs, chair covers and, above all, by eiderdowns to bedrooms, can equip her household against the winter.

There is no better shop at which to choose all these things, and eiderdowns in particular, than that of Messrs. Williamson and Cole, Limited, High Street, Clapham, S.W.4. Here they are reasonable in price and there is an extraordinarily wide range, perhaps the most beautiful thing the shop has to offer being an eiderdown of ruby and silver taffeta, which, in double-bed size, costs £8 7s. 6d. It is perfectly plain except for a clever arrangement of ruching which divides the centre panel into numberless tiny squares, suggesting the old-fashioned work of the quilt-wives, but very much enlarged and raised. The effect of the beautiful colouring and richness of design, combined with excellent execution, will appeal most strongly to the best English taste, which is always for fineness rather than display. Cushions to match cost 35s. 6d. each. Our illustration shows this eiderdown with cushion and bolster *en suite* in use. Another, particularly suited to a man's room, carried out in blue and gold silk in two designs, one a stripe and one a lace pattern, and priced at only £5 3s. 6d., is most attractive. It would look particularly

well with a Chippendale or Sheraton suite, for it has a quiet richness, with entire absence from fussy ornamentation.

At Messrs. Williamson and Coles' cushions, too, are to be seen in excellent variety. One in rose and hyacinth shot taffeta at 47s. 6d. is very charming, and a bolster cushion in green shot with yellow and trimmed with appliquéd flowers should also be mentioned. In the department devoted to materials the choice is equally wide, one of the nicest of the new materials being the "Vanderlyden" Flemish weave, 48ins. wide, at 6s. 3d. a yard. This is a very strong material suitable for curtains, lined or unlined, covers or upholstery, and is made in various colours. In terra-cotta "Vanderlyden" is particularly pleasing, emerald green, yellow, royal blue and string colour appearing in the design. In another example blue is the predominating colour, in another emerald green and in a fourth fuchsia. It is difficult to convey in words the charm of these materials. They are absolutely novel both in design and weave and extraordinarily satisfying to the eye.

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"Bargains," a little publication of Messrs. Williamson and Cole's, is the firm's excellent way of disposing of all remnants of their well known and lovely materials and single suites of articles of furniture left over as stock is disposed of. The reductions are considerable.



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